THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 35. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. R[illegible]ARD ROBERT TYERS in firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPHANT & Co.
13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
31de 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c
MANCHESTER.
30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

Jurors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.

SILVER MEDAL
AWARDED FOR

Plain and Fancy Biscuits.

We inform our friends of the above AWARD, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the FOURTH EXHIBITION in which we have shewn our Biscuits, having been Exhibitors at the previous EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855, and at those held in LONDON IN 1851 AND 1862; at all of which WE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD given for Biscuits to any English House.

15jan-68 1011 October 19th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examinat on by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, 4th January, will be published No. 1, of a new VOLUME of the—

"Supreme Court & Consular Gazette,"

a general weekly newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTION, Tls. 12 per Annum, payable in Advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Tls. 1 per 10 lines first insertion, repetitions 50 cents per 10 lines.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing back Nos. to complete Vols., 1 and 2 should apply early, as some are nearly out of print.

23, *Kiangse Road,*

14ja 1444 Shanghai, 14th Dec., 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. E. H. Thompson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. N. DEVILLE to FANNY H., only daughter of Capt. Wm. Bell, Hong-que. No Cards.

On the 12th inst., at Trinity Church, Shanghai, by the Revd. C. H. Butcher, GEO. BAKER to ELIZABETH LANGAN, youngest daughter of W. Wilkie, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEATH.

At Foochow, 4th December, 1867, MARY LYDA, infant daughter of Rev. S. L. and Mrs. E. E. Baldwin, aged 11 months and 4 days.

LATEST DATES

England...(*tel.*)..	Nov. 8	Hankow,.....	Dec. 8
Hongkong,.....	Dec. 7	Nagasaki,.....	" 7
Tientsin,.....	" 10	Yokohama,.....	Nov. 29

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Aug. 28	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... " 23	Oct. 14th.	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1867. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1866. Day. Max.	1866. Night. Min.
Dec. 7	52	46	52	44
" 8	62	45	65	44
" 9	55	46	50	41
" 10	56	35	51	38
" 11	56	35	50	38
" 12	60	37	51	42
" 13	57	39	50	38

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
Dec. 7 H.W.	9.16	18.08	East	3	b	30.31	54
" 7 L.W.	3.57	13.07	"	4	b	30.23	52
" 8 H.W.	10.23	19.06	S.E. by E	2	b	30.23	54
" 8 L.W.	5.04	13.00	E. S. E.	3	b	30.14	52
" 9 L.W.	6.10	12.02	W. N. N.	2	r	30.26	47
" 9 H.W.	10.57	20.04	NW by N	2	o	30.29	53
" 10 L.W.	7.18	11.08	W. by N.	2	b	30.39	36
" 10 H.W.	11.27	20.11	North	3	b	30.40	48
" 11 L.W.	8.12	11.04	Z	0	b	30.36	42
" 11 H.W.	0.17	21.05	"	0	b	30.34	50
" 12 L.W.	9.02	11.05	N.E by N.	2	b	30.43	49
" 12 H.W.	0.58	22.04	"	1	b	30.40	51
" 13 L.W.	0.45	11.06	N. by E.	1	b	30.47	52
" 13 H.W.	1.53	22.08	E. N. E.	3	o	30.29	51

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Steamer "Glengyle" from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Bowra, Mr. and Mrs. Loureiro, Mrs. Lawrance, Mrs. Ingeman, Rev. Mr. Napier, Mr. Crichton, one European and 60 Chinese deck passengers.—Per "Courier" from Nagasaki.—Messrs. Smith, Curgenven, Dunn, Timm, and Capt. Fireley.—Per "Nanzing" from Tientsin.—Mr. Hock[illegible] and Mr. Drew, and 180 Chinese. Per U. S. ship "Ashuelot," from Tientsin, Hon. Anson Burlingame and family, Dr. Salter, and Mr. Bradford. Per "Osaka," from Nagasaki, Mrs. Verbeck, Messrs. Harrison, F. A. Groom, Kregear, 2nd class, and six Chinese. Per "Szechuen" from Taku, Mrs. Cohen, Messrs. Parker and W. A. Cornabe. Per "Ying-tze-fei," from Tientsin, Messrs. Livingston, Major, Spahn, and Macpherson. Per "Hirado," from Chinkiang, Sir E. Hornby, and Lady Hornby.

DEPARTED.—Per Str. "Phase" for Yokohama.—H. E. Le Cte. and Ctesse. de la Tour (Italian Minister,) Messrs. Beato and Japanese Servant, Leques, Huet, and 2 Chinamen. Per str. "Aden," for Hongkong, Mr. P. Ryrie and family, Messrs. T. F. Wade, S. Tilley, R. D. Willis, E. H. Hogg, W. Green, D. Dragoni, M. Cuwergin, Biff, Capt. Timm, Rev. D. Perkins and 6 Chinese.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Str. with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Thursday, the 26th Instant.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1867.

COMPARISON has been constantly drawn between the persistently exclusive policy of China, and the ready intelligence with which Japan has accepted foreign science and entered on foreign intercourse. Both repelled the Western barbarian as long as they were able; but, the barrier once broken down, the quick intelligence with which the Japanese have availed of foreign machinery, and have tried to learn the lesson of advance set before them, has contrasted strongly with the inane stolidity of the celestial Empire. Especially, it has been reproached to the latter that, while Japan was sending home her youth to be educated in foreign schools, and successive embassies to Foreign Courts, China has continued to hold aloof, has maintained her belief in the superiority of the Classics to all Western lore, and has refrained from availing, save in the ridiculous case of Pin, of the invitation conveyed to her, in the Tientsin treaty, to send her representatives to Western Courts. She has now made a step towards removing this reproach—a step so unexpected that people have hardly yet made up their minds in what light to regard it. Instead of sending one of her own magnates, a Tsen-kwo-fan, a Li-hung-chang or a Wen-seang, China has sought her first representative among the ranks of those foreigners to whom she has always been supposed so inimical. She has asked an American to undertake the post of ambassador to the Courts of all treaty powers. Is the appointment to be considered a compliment and an advance, or the reverse? Are we to consider that Mr. Burlingame has been selected through conviction in his superior intelligence, or because the Son of Heaven still declines to acknowledge equality with other earthly sovereigns, by deputing one of his own subjects to their councils?

That the decision to appoint Mr. Burlingame was arrived at so rapidly as our Peking correspondent declares, we do not believe for a moment. The Chinese mind is not given to sudden bursts of after-dinner inspiration, and to instantaneous action thereon—especially in so weighty a matter as deputing a representative to the once despised governments of the outer world. We may be sure that, however suddenly broached, Mr. Burlingame's appointment has been long and carefully thought over. Our correspondent says "and next the counsel of Mr. Hart was asked." We would rather believe that the counsel originated in Mr. Hart's own brain. The influence enjoyed by that gentleman at the Chinese Foreign Office is the less known, that it has been imperceptibly acquired and is quietly exercised. But instances of its existence do occasionally crop out; and we fancy the present surprise may be traced to Mr. Hart's initiative. If so, he deserves no less credit, that the measure is a half one. In this, as in other respects, we must accept the step gained, and score one more notch in the wheel of progress, hoping that the crank may soon be given another turn. The permission to Chinese subjects to own foreign ships; the appointment of Harbour Masters at the several treaty ports; the placing of pilotage on a sound basis, have been all so many notches gained during the past year. Even the Pin deputation was a gain—however absurd the excessive attention paid to its head in England may have appeared to us, who knew his really petty rank. And now, instead of a deputation, we have an ambassador. There may be an anomaly in the appointment of a Foreigner to the post. But, though the appointment of a Chinese Grandee might have implied a more cordial entrance into the great comity of nations, the selection of a Foreigner ensures far more satisfactory conduct of negociations. Mr. Burlingame may not, perhaps, urge Chinese views with the same hearty and exclusive interest that Tsen-kwo-fan would show. But his nationality, and his comprehension of Foreign customs and modes of thought, may probably enable him to exert more influence. One result must ensue. The Chinese Ambassador will have personal audience of Foreign sovereigns. Foreign ambassadors can, therefore, now demand personal audience of the Chinese Emperor.

Summary of News.

A meeting of Electors on the French Concession has been held, to discuss the contract by which the Municipal Council have guaranteed 8 per cent to the shareholders in the French Gas Company. A long discussion took place, at the end of which the contract was ratified.

Final arrangements have been made for a Rifle Match between the Hongkong Rifle Association and the Shanghai Rifle Club, which is to be shot off next week.

A man named Clark has been convicted of creek piracy, and sentenced to three years penal servitude. One of his companions, Nissen, was found guilty a few days ago, in the Danish Consular Court. A third, Hennis, awaits trial by the Prussian Consul.

Complaints are made of the comfortless barn in which the majesty of British law is vindicated, in Shanghai. In a case where three or four Counsel are employed, they have difficulty in crowding on to the solitary bench available, and their clients are fain to stand anywhere within hail. As for the representatives of the press, they are lucky if they can get a chair, and are not obliged to use the wall as a table.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an interesting pamphlet on Ancestral Worship and the Feng-shui, in China, read by the Revd. Mr. Yates, before the quarterly missionary meeting held at Shanghai on the 13th September last.

A circular has been issued by the Trustees of the Seamen's Church, referring to the successful completion of that building, and asking for help to meet extra expenditure that has been incurred in connexion with it; and in order to pay the passage to England of Mr. Kaufmann, whose health has broken down. The successful completion of the Church, and the establishment of the Sailors' Library and Reading room in connexion with it, are greatly due to Mr. Kaufmann's exertions. The institution is a most useful and beneficial one; and we have no doubt the call made by the Trustees will be responded to.

A match at Foot-ball was played on Monday, between Naval men and Civilians, and was won by the former. Only one goal was kicked, at the end of an hour and a half hard play.

On the night of the 30th Nov., while the ship *Hindostan* was at anchor under the Saddle Islands, thirteen Chinese came on board her, reported that their junk had been taken by pirates, and begged for protection. This was the second time, they said, they had been attacked on the passage from Chefoo. The first time they got off, after losing only a part of their cargo; but the second time they lost junk and all. The *Hindostan* saw some junks at a distance, and could see that they were having a battle; but could not give any assistance.

H. P. M. frigate *Vineta* has got safely into dock. It will be remembered that some doubt existed as to whether the Hong-que dock could receive her.

Another gunpowder explosion, on a small scale, has occurred in HANKOW. Some soldiers fired a gingal so close to a bucket of powder, that the fire was communicated to it and the whole exploded, hurting a dozen of the [illegible] more or less badly.

A KIUKIANG correspondent writes,—Another piracy in the Poyang Lake—the third this year—has dispossessed another teaman of the produce of his year's labour, Tls. 5,000. This, of course, implies another *chop* being sent to Shanghai direct, next year, viâ Hangchow. In fact it is not at all unlikely to influence a large quantity of tea away from this port next season. It would be a shame to add to the number of pirates by putting safe steamers on the lake, and thus throwing more honest junkmen out of employment! Or might it act the other way and, leaving the rogues no sycee to prey upon, drive away the bands already formed?

PEKING advices confirm the appointment of the Hon. Anson Burlingame as Ambassador from the Court of Peking to the Treaty Powers of the West. Our correspondent gives the following account of the matter. When the Cabinet were apprised of Mr. Burlingame's intended final departure from Peking, he was invited to a farewell banquet, during the course of which Wen-tajen, who is the controlling spirit of the Government, expressed a hope that their guest would, in his own country, like Sir Frederick Bruce, continue his friendly offices in behalf of the Chinese Government. Mr. Burlingame assured the Cabinet Ministers that he would endeavour to do so. It was intimated that perhaps he could be persuaded to render that service officially. Soon after, to the surprise of the diplomatic corps, Mr. Brown of the British Legation was addressed on the subject, and next the counsel of Mr. Hart was asked; and finding that these gentlemen, and all the ambassadors thought favorably of the scheme, and were in favor of the appointment of the American Minister as Ambassador to their respective Courts, the request was formally made to Mr. Burlingame by Wen-tajen, to accept the mission, and agreed to by the former.

Our TIENTSIN correspondence affords a glimpse behind the scenes, at the motives which prompted Mr. Burlingame's appointment. The continued reference by Foreign Ministers to their governments, when putting "moral pressure" on the Foreign Board, suggested to the latter a natural desire to be able to represent their own view of matters, to those governments.

We learn that the steamer *Kiangsu*, which was lately purchased by the Prince of Satsuma for $ 155,000, has been placed at the disposal of the Comte de Montblanc for the purpose of visiting that Prince's estates. The *Kiangsu* left NAGASAKI on the 3rd instant, for Kagosima, with the Comte de Montblanc and a numerous suite on board.

The losses of the different Insurance Offices, during the late fire at HONGKONG, are estimated at $ 500,000, of which the China Fire is believed to bear $115,000. It is feared that Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s steamer *Thunder* has come to grief during the cyclone which has lately occurred in the Indian sea. She had a large quantity of treasure on board. We publish, elsewhere, a memorial by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., in reference to the approaching revision of the Tientsin treaty.

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Editorial Selections.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

There is an element of doubt in our relations with China, which suggests itself strongly now that memorials bearing on the Tientsin treaty are being sent, from all quarters, to Peking. All proceed, of course, on the assumption that that treaty is stable,—a firm basis on which to erect a broader superstructure. But what guarantee have we that the Government with which it is concluded will be in existence, when the date fixed for its revision arrives? All our negociations, our whole line of policy towards China, hinge on this point,—if the present government stand. A change of dynasty would at any moment completely change our position. And the accounts of rebellion, brigandage and distress which reach us from all quarters show how far from unlikely such an event is. To say nothing of the South, where disaffection is proverbial, and insurrection chronic; we may draw a tolerably safe inference from the West, where a Mahomedan Emperor holds at least nominal rank, and from the North, where all the strength of the Imperialists has failed to quell the Nienfei, and where banditti roam almost under the walls of the capital. The province of Yunan has been out of hand, now, for several years—since, in fact, the last Governor hanged himself in his yamên, on the approach of rebels with whom he was unable to cope. The Mahomedan insurrection has since spread until we heard, a short time ago, of the assumption of title by a new Emperor—Tsin-lin. And so satisfactory information of the pacification of the province has reached the Government of British Burmah, that a mission is on the point of setting out from Rangoon, with the object of penetrating Western China by the Bhamo route, and reopening the commercial intercourse with Burmah which political disturbances had temporarily checked. More important, however, than the inability to control this distant province, is the weakness shown by the Imperial Government in the North and North-west, in the districts adjacent to the capital itself where, assuredly, its strength should be greatest. The recall of Tsoh from the viceroyalty of Fohkien and Chekeang, to lead troops against the rebels in Kansuh, was proof sufficient that the insurrection there had gained serious headway. But he died almost before he had fairly reached the field, and no further energetic steps in that direction have been recorded. During all the summer, complaints have been rife from Tientsin, that the Shanse traders could not operate, because banditti and drought closed the roads against traffic; and now, lately, a body of the former have actually blocked the main road from Tientsin to the capital. While these districts are seething with disturbance which the Government is powerless to quell, Li-hung-chang, at the head of the main army, has been struggling ineffectually to subdue the Nienfei in the province of Shantung. Success did, at one time, seem likely to crown his efforts. But with the escape of his opponents through the lines he had thrown up across the promontory, the prospect vanished; and his utmost efforts seem now directed to keep them from crossing into other provinces. Of the condition of Shantung, those who remember the waste to which Kiangsu and Chekeang were reduced during the Taeping occupation, can judge; large districts in the North are flooded by the Yellow River, and starvation threatens to follow the flood. Through the rest of the province, the Nienfei are roaming at will, subsisting, of course, by brigandage, which their Imperialist pursuers of course religiously emulate. The Hwang-ho and the hostile armies will soon reduce Shantung to a desert, which will furnish a fertile recruiting ground for all neighbouring bands of insurgents and banditti.

What future can be counted on, for a government which is powerless to maintain order in the immediate vicinity, even, of the capital; and is as weak, apparently, in the council as it is in the field. A good and energetic officer becomes at once an object of suspicion and jealousy. The reward of Tsiang yih-li, whose energetic proceedings in Kwantung we recorded a few days back, confirms the impression which prevails widely, among natives as well as foreigners, that a change of dynasty and the accession of a vigorous ruler, is the sole remedy for the existing state of anarchy throughout the country and corruption amongst the officials.

JAPAN.

It is surprising that Japanese politics excite such scanty interest in Shanghai. The complications of European diplomacy and the condition of our Indian Empire are not such absorbing topics here as they are at home, and this is a circumstance which need not surprise; us but the affairs of the Sister Kingdom might naturally be expected to arouse our attention far more vividly than they do at present. Vast changes are approaching. A great revolution may, by the time we write, have been accomplished, and yet the news of such momentous events is little regarded. A summary of the latest tidings and some comments on their significance may prove that we are not exaggerating. In the *Japan Times*, received per *Aden*, we notice the confirmation of the rumour which stated that Stotsbashi had resigned the Tycoonate of Japan. This event had been mentioned as probable some time ago in the columns of that journal, but an official denial of the truth of the report was recently circulated. There has clearly been much perplexity on the subject in high circles at Yeddo. The resignation was spoken of as imminent at Paris, and was a common topic in the home papers. Then came a formal and distinct denial of the statement from the late Tycoon's brother, Prince Mimboo Tayou. Yet now, after these conflicting assertions and contradictions, the resignation is announced as an accomplished fact. Great credit is due to the *Japan Times* for having so long and so steadily foreshadowed this event. It has kept the impending change steadily before the public, and it is through no fault of the journalist if official and merchant are taken by surprise. The political move is weighted with serious consequence to foreigners, and is likely to influence our relations for years to come. Its importance will be seen, if we turn our attention to the suggestion appended to Stotbashi's resignation note. This state paper is of course addressed to the Mikado, but it contains a proposal tantamount to an alteration of the entire constitution. For a long time, the Mikados have been as impotent as the French kings of the seventh century who bore the uncomplimentary name of insensati or idiots, and whose governmental functions were discharged entirely by the Mayors of the Palace. All this, Stotsbashi is striving to change. He suggests the abolition of the important office of Tycoon and the resumption of supreme power by the Mikado, who is to be assisted by a Council of Daimios. The past has proved that few Japanese nobles have Foreign interests more at heart than Stotsbashi, and therefore we may fairly believe that a change prompted by him would be beneficial to us. Its immediate effects are not easily predicted, though it is safe to prophecy that the late Tycoon would, in English phrase, "take his seat in the new cabinet" and have a voice potential in its deliberations. Conjecture has already furnished the names of the great ones who are to be associated with him. In the list, we recognize the well known titles of Satsuma, Tosa, and Echizen. But all is not yet smooth and settled. The old feudal spirit of rivalry between the Japanese barons is alive, and might easily be blown into a flame. Tosa and Satsuma are not inclined to bow to the dictation of any of their peers, and a sinister rumour affirms that the would-be reformer has been murdered by the retainers of these two Daimios. The tale is denied by the Gorogio, but they admit that Stotsbashi is "sick;" and this is an ominous word in Japanese history. In the Europe of the Middle ages, men did not die; they "disappeared;" and they were not poisoned; their deaths were "assisted." We may hope that Stotsbashi has not met the fate of many men in advance of their age.

The future is full of interest, and we dare not venture to hazard predictions as to the next political move, in a country so thoroughly stirred out of Oriental apathy as Japan now is. In a short time, we may see the seat of Government removed from Yeddo to Miaca. This event will affect foreign relations materially, and should enjoin great care and caution on the part of those who are on the spot at the opening of the ports. One natural inclination will of course be, to give to one of the new places of trade a marked precedence over the other; but to do this will be a mistake, until the new port shall have earned for itself a just title to such precedence. Immediate complications are not impossible. A hint is given by the Japan paper before quoted, that is pregnant with significance. We are cautioned to expect some difficulties in the relations of Japan and France. The Tokugawa family have, as we are aware, entered into vast contracts with the Imperial Government. A dock, an arsenal, an iron clad fleet and a large corps of naval and military instructors will have, some day, to be paid for by Japan. If the new rulers think fit to repudiate contracts made by their predecessors in power, difficulties are sure to arise. The private revenues of the late Tycoon may be seized to meet the engagements he entered into in his public capacity, and his opponents may save their money and ruin their rival at one blow. This is the darkest side of the picture; but we hope Stotsbashi still survives, and that he will be equal to the emergency and will continue to guide his country in the paths of progress with the same ability that he has hitherto exhibited.

CREEK PIRACY.

The trials for piracy which occur, from time to time, in the Shanghai Law Courts, resemble each other in most respects so closely that, having commented on one, we have commented on all. Two or three rowdies get into a boat, go for a cruise through the creeks, and plunder whenever opportunity offers. They are unlucky, at last, in lighting on some more than usually intelligent victim, through whose information they are detected and punished. This is the history of Clark, and is the history of too many others of a class which has, now, for years been earning a precarious but easy livelihood by creek piracy. When in Shanghai, they haunt favourite taverns, whose landlord acts as their banker. So long as they have money in his hands, he keeps them. When their stock is exhausted, he hints to them that it is time to start on a fresh cruise, and they start obediently. Occasionally they catch a Tartar, and one of the gang is suddenly missed from his usual haunts; occasionally they indulge in a drunken quarrel among themselves, with the same result. In either case, a by-creek conceals the deed,—and the body. But as a rule they are successful; the Chinese are afraid to resist, and too ignorant or too timid to follow up and give them in custody, on their return to Shanghai.

The present case, however, introduces us to one new phase of rowdy life, which deserves more prominence than it could obtain in the course of the trial. It introduces us to a class of Chinese jackals, who purvey for the Foreign lion. The "Buffalo" alluded to by the native witnesses, is only the most noted among several individuals who rejoice in the same cognomen, and whose business it is to direct the energies of their rowdy friends. The Buffalo in the present case was "Buffalo" *par excellence*—*the* Buffalo, who has been concerned in more rowdy enterprises, and enjoys a higher reputation, than any of his tribe. He, it was, who planned the robbery of Messrs. Waller & Co.'s silk boat, some eighteen months ago; he was in the boat when the quarrel occurred in the course of which one Carval was killed, and the German who was afterwards found wounded and stripped by a shooting party, was so roughly handled. In short, he has become so famous that he dares not, now, set foot in Shanghai; but passes the greater part of his existence roaming the country in his boat. If he detects a good thing, he warns his "lions," who troop out, obedient to his call. In the present case, the evidence tells us, he went on shore in the evening to prowl; and returned shortly, with the news that a suitable prey lay not far distant. The three foreigners concerned—Clark, Nissen and Hennis, accordingly followed him, entered a boat belonging to the Che-hsien of Kahding, helped themselves to a certain quantity of money, clothes and other property, and proceeded on their cruise, while it was still dark. Rumour says they effected another robbery during the remainder of their cruise; but the one in question, with which the police were fortunately able to connect them, sufficed for their conviction. Clark was tried yesterday, and sentenced to three years penal servitude in Hongkong; Nissen was convicted, a few days ago, before the Danish Consular tribunal, and sentenced to confinement until an opportunity shall occur of sending him to Denmark for punishment; and Hennis, a Prussian, lies in the English gaol, awaiting the action of his national authorities. We may thus congratulate ourselves on the removal of three men who—and whose avocation—have been long known to the police, though it has unfortunately not been possible, sooner, to connect them with a specific crime.

The misfortune is, that fresh recruits are always forthcoming to fill up the gaps which disease, murder, or the law make in the rowdy ranks. The conviction which has suggested these comments, removes, we believe, nearly the last of those foreigners who took to piracy for a livelihood, after the disbandment of the Disciplined Force which had given them temporary employment. But unruly spirits do, unfortunately, gravitate hitherwards from different quarters, nearly as fast as others are killed or deported. It is well that all the various tribunals seem convinced of the necessity for punishing severely, whenever conviction does occur; and we can only hope that the evidence of this determination will eventually deter others from embarking on a career which is sure, sooner or later, to lead to prison or to death.

SHANGHAI.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur ab illis. The quotation is trite, but apposite. Years ago, when Shanghai was supposed to be "the model settlement," the amusements of its residents were few and far between. A turn on the bund, or a stroll on the muddy path then known as the Babbling Well Road, was quite sufficient for one's daily exercise; while an occasional concert or theatrical performance formed a welcome oasis in the barren desert of evening relaxation. But we have changed all this. For the past two years Shanghai has, financially speaking, been very queer, but by a curious acquiescence on the part of those concerned, amusement and recreation seem to have come to the front when business matters were at their worst, and hence the present result. Shanghai is as much given up to business as ever, and even more intent on the accumulation of hard earned sycee

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But residents are coming to understand more fully than of yore, that "all work and no play makes Jack a very stupid boy indeed," and that the more business is combined with recreation, the better it will be for the ultimate result. Hence the amount of cosmopolitan (we cannot say entirely British) energy which is being exhibited in our daily lives, and which causes the former steady plodding Shanghai residents to troop out to a regatta or a paper hunt, like a lot of school boys. The days of *laudatur temporis acti* are gone, and each one seems content with the living present.

It may not be out of place, at this time, to review very briefly the relaxation, mental and physical, of which Shanghai is capable; and to prove that, after all, this settlement of ours is not such a dull hole as many folks would have us believe. Literature of course comes first, and with this we are fairly supplied. Our Library, though not so perfect as it might be, keeps us *au fait* with current literature, and the kindness of friends helps us to the rest. But the interest taken by our fellow residents in English writers and their works, appears at every dinner table and at every discussion, and it is very evident that many of our neighbours make their reading recreation a labour of love. Our Debating Society seems for the moment under a cloud, but who can doubt but that it will shortly emerge and flourish again with pristine vigor? Its members are many, some of them very able, and it is perhaps only multiplicity of engagements which prevents them from re-forming. Of the North-China branch of the Asiatic Society much has already been said in these columns, and it is to be hoped that much more is yet untold. Though some of the papers read before it tell more of the Pickwickian researches of would-be *savans*, than of honest labour and sound enquiry; many, if not most of them, are the result of careful study and artistic appreciation. So much is this the case, that the published journals of the Society are valuable, not only for pleasant leisure reading but for after reference. Turn we to music—and how pleasant the reflection! What are we to say of that Philharmonic Society with its trained players, its splendid chorus, of that magnificent first violin who can give us—

"Sound that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death?"

It is not too much to say that there is no body of amateur musicians equal to them on this side of the Cape, and yet the members are all men daily striving for a competency, if not for a mere livelihood, and on whose leisure it must be a great drain to prepare for such a performance as their last. The members of the German Club, to whose music we listened a few nights ago, are equal benefactors. Their time must be much broken in upon by rehearsals—and yet they willingly accept the sacrifice for the sake of bearing their full share in our Shanghai recreation. Of theatricals, it is not necessary to speak at length. The amateurs of Shanghai (nationalities apart) are known all over China, and it is pleasant to think of all their performances. When business flourished—acting was "tomfoolery," and rehearsals formed a grave subject of complaint for absence from duty. But latterly, when we have seen the taipan of a "muckle house" donning flesh-tights and the operatic wreath to assist in the manly ballet, who can wonder that rehearsals are winked at—and sly stage allusions to a taipan's foibles taken in good part? The descent from mental recreation, as evidenced in literature, music, and the drama, to that of purely physical enjoyment, is very easy—much so as the transition from night to day. Next to that heavy but nutritious beverage universally prescribed by a local medico, exercise is the great health-giver. And it seems to be more universally resorted to than the liquor in question.

But, seriously, it is difficult to say in which kind of exercise Shanghai most delights, or for which the natural and artificial advantages of the settlement offer most inducement. Thanks to a foresight on the part of certain residents, for which we cannot be too thankful, we have now two or three really good roads on which the rider or driver can disport himself to his heart's content; while a capital race-course gives the horsey part of the community ample scope for its favourite pursuit. It is needless to tell how these advantages have been availed of; for, are not the results written in former columns of this journal, and in the cast-aside betting-book of many a weary turfite? What are we to say of our Rowing Club, and of its energetic members? Let the last Regatta, with its friendly international struggle, its single, pair, and four oar races, speak for itself. Long may the Club flourish, continuing to take advantage of the facilities offered by the quiet Soochow Creek and the broad Wangpoo. Time and space would fail us, were we to descant at length on the Racquet Courts with their regular players; the Fives Court spasmodically attended; the Cricket Club, boasting an Eleven not unworthy of an English county; the Base Ball Club with its American adherents; the Bowling Alleys where the score of 300 is far from unknown; the Rifle Club and its crack shots; the Foot-ball Club just started; the Gymnasium with, probably, a larger list of subscribers than any other institution of the kind in Shanghai; the Fire Brigade, combining an amount of energy with subordination, which our Hongkong friends should surely copy; our Paper Hunts foot and pony; and last though not least, our up-country shooting which, perhaps, of all our out-door amusements, contributes most to the general health,—inducing even our neighbors across the creek to don sporting gear, in pursuit of "le faisan sauvage ou le cochon domestique." Suffice it to say that, in these and similar amusements, Shanghai takes its so-called recreation; and we are assured that medical testimony will bear us out, when we assert that it is mainly to this active exercise that the Shanghai community owes its good health. The thing of course may be and has been overdone, but the fact is certain that attention to business may likewise be so. Happy is he who hits the just medium!

We are afraid that our staid friends in Mincing Lane will stare at this revelation of our mental and muscular development, and will wonder how—with the enormous trade responsibilities supposed to be weighing on us,—we can afford leisure for such fine fooling; but they must bear in mind that, after all, life cannot be all Tea; Silk; Goods, and Exchange, and that it is absurd to think that, because they forsooth are so virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale.

TIENTSIN.

In my last letter I acquainted you with the news we had received, on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, from Peking, that the Hon. Anson Burlingame had been accredited Ambassador to the Courts of Europe, and the United States of America, by the government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China; that his Excellency was en route to this, and had been looked for every moment for some days past. But we had just learnt that, in consequence of a body of mounted robbers having appeared on the route between Ho-se-woo and Tientsin, he had been compelled to stop at Ho-se-woo till the road should be cleared.

On Mr. Mongan H. B. M. Consul learning the unpleasant position in which Mr. Burlingame and family were placed, he requested Lieut. Dunlop, in command of H. B. M. gunboat "Dove," to proceed with a party of his men to Ho-se-woo to escort his Excellency to Tientsin; and further arranged with His Excellency Chunghow, the Three-port Superintendent, to despatch a squadron of Chung's Horse, under the command of Col. Brown (commandant of Chung's corps,) on the same service. It appears that Sir Rutherford Alcock had also dispatched, in the meantime, the remainder of the Legation escort, composed of old British soldiers, under the command of an attaché, known to the world as "the Gallant Murray." Mr. Connolly, Secretary of H. B. M. Legation also volunteered to go with the escort.

On the Tientsin and Peking "Invincibles" reaching Ho-se-woo, they were glad to find Mr. Burlingame and suite safe and well. During the ride to Ho-se-woo and back to Tientsin, no robbers were seen, although the inhabitants on the road gave very alarming accounts of them, as having just been in their villages and towns. Mr. Burlingame consequently reached this settlement safely about midnight on the 29th ultimo. He was accompanied by an American bard, as the Welsh and Scottish chieftains were in olden days accompanied, and the events en route so much affected the mind of this attaché of the Chinese Mission, that he became inspired; and has since composed one of the most spirit-stirring pieces of poetry that the world has seen, during the last quarter of a century. On a certain occasion at the Tientsin Club House the bard sang, to a fine national air, the inspiring poetry in question, accompanying it on the piano—American bards, fortunately for the ears of their hearers, not carrying men with them addicted to playing on squalling bag pipes—and rumor describes it as equal to Byron's best. It gives a most glowing account of the deeds done by the "Invincibles," and what they would have done had the robbers dared to meet them. Men speak of it as a song which will be handed down to posterity, in the same manner as the celebrated ballad of "Chevy Chase"; and that school boys in after years will spout it, as one did at school in former years, "my name is Norval, on the Grampian Hills," &c., &c., &c.

As may naturally be supposed, there have been numerous reports afloat in Tientsin, regarding the origin of the Chinese mission. Below, I will relate the origin of it as given to me by a Chinese; the reader may fancy him, as he goes on reading my account, to be Prince Kung, Wenseang, or any mandarin of lower grade. I must first, however, with my usual politeness, narrate the American version as it reached the ears of this community.

On Mr. Burlingame going to bid goodbye (to take his congé) to the Chinese ministers of the Tsung-le Yamun, before retiring from his post as Minister for the United States of America, and returning home to resume political life there; and while he and they were talking about Chinese affairs, Prince Kung made the observation,—"Now, why cannot you, when you are again in the West, represent our views of what is taking place in China, and of what we would wish to have done in our country?" Mr. Burlingame replied,—"Should I visit any of the Courts of Europe, I will have much pleasure in doing so." Nothing more was then said, and Mr. Burlingame considered the remark to be only one of those casual observations, which the Chinese ministers were likely to make on such an occasion, without it having any meaning beyond a politeness. Next day, however, greatly to his astonishment, he received a despatch from Prince Kung, proposing that his Excellency should be the Chinese ambassador at the Foreign Courts in Europe and America. After some further communications, verbal and written, on this subject, Mr. Burlingame accepted the post. Two Chinese mandarins of the rank of Taoutai, hitherto employed at the Tsung-le Yamun, one a Manchoo and the other a Chinese, said to be able, intelligent men, have been attached to the mission. I have already mentioned that Mr. Brown, of H. B. M. Legation, and Mr. Deschamps, of the Maritime Customs, are appointed attachés. Mr. Burlingame will remain in Shanghai till February. This delay is caused through detail arrangements, which Mr. Brown must attend to in Peking, respecting the mission; and for the time he and the two mandarins will require to travel overland to Shanghai via Chinkeang. His Excellency hopes to leave China with his suite in February, by one of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company's vessels, for San Francisco. Mr. Burlingame's appointment, as Ambassador for His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to the foreign treaty powers, was notified to the Consuls at Tientsin on the 3rd instant. It is expected that the appointment will do much to bring China forward; and that a new era has now begun in her existence, bringing her within the civilization of Europe. Being pressed for time, I am unable to quote further the observations I have heard made, on the advantages to arise to China from this Mission.

I will now give the reasons assigned for the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as communicated to me by the Chinese, alluded to above.

During the first half of this year, there existed at the port of Amoy a Commissioner of Customs, named M. Kleczkowski, who had a serious charge made against him by a Mr. Lord, one of his subordinates, in respect to certain money matters, which had thrown a stain upon M. Kleczkowski's character. Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs had refused, the French party state, to hold an enquiry into the accusation; and rumour says, because he was anxious to avoid the scandal attending it, as he considered it a matter which could be privately examined into and settled. The said Commissioner of Customs having destroyed himself, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, a Mr. Porter, also one of his subordinates and connected with the deceased by marriage, considered it his duty to take up the charge, and demanded a court of enquiry; and being strongly supported in his demand by the French Legation and Baron de Meritens, Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, a Court of enquiry was held at Peking in November. The result, the French party declare, was the acquittal of the deceased M. Kleczkowski of the charge made against him, and the appointment of the said Mr. Porter as Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, vice the deceased.

The domineering tone, and threatening language used by the French Legation towards the Tsung-le yamun, while the above Amoy case was under investigation; and the continual reference of the Legation to a higher power than itself in their own country, fully and plainly proved to the Chinese ministers, the absolute necessity there existed for their having an Envoy of their own in Europe, who could represent to the higher powers in Europe their views on the questions arising from time to time in China, with the foreign ministers Hence the appointment of the Hon. Anson Burlingame as the accredited ambassador of the Emperor of China to the Courts of Europe.

I shall now enlighten mankind in general, by briefly describing, hyperbolically, a diplomatic scene supposed to have been acted in the Tsung-le yamun in Peking; the time or period being while the Amoy question was under investigation. After its perusal, I imagine sensible men will declare that the Chinese have only acted wisely, and in self defence, in appointing an ambassador to the European Courts.

Scene.—*French Legation*, Peking.

Present all the members of the Legation. Time 9 A.M., November, 1867.

Minister.—Takes the cigar out of his mouth and sends a puff of smoke towards the ceiling. "Monsieur l'Interprète, at "once write a note to the Tsung-le yamun, "to tell Prince Kung and the other minis-"ters that I will call at 2 o'clock to-day, "to declare to him my opinions verbally "regarding the Amoy case."

Interpreter.—Not smoking. "Very good "M. le Ministre, I will do so immediately."

Minister, the attachés, and M. Porter, all speaking, shrugging their shoulders and pulling their moustaches, respecting the manner the Tsung-le yamun were investigating the Amoy case.

Minister.—"Messieurs, we will go in full "uniform, to shew Prince Kung we view "the Amoy case as of real national im-"portance; and we will take M. Porter "with us, to remind us of the exact facts "of the case. Let some one dig up the "war hatchet."

Scene.—*Tsung-le Yamun.*

Prince Kung, Wenseang, and other Chinese ministers in their official dresses, in accordance with the time of the year, waiting in a hall adjoining the reception room.

The French minister and suite are announced, and Prince Kung, &c. &c. go out to meet him. The Prince and the other Chinese ministers smile and bow; the French minister and suite take off their cocked hats, bow very ceremoniously, look very grave, and then cover their heads again. The Secretary of the Legation, besides his uniform sword, carries the war hatchet. Prince Kung waves his hand towards the reception hall door, and prays the French minister to enter. On reaching the reception room, and before the party seat themselves, the Chinese bow and smile, the French Legation take off their hats, bow with great ceremony, still preserving their severe grave look, and then again put on their cocked hats. Prince Kung now begs the minister to seat himself on the seat of honor at the left: every thing regarding strict etiquette being rigidly attended to, by both the Chinese party and the French party. They all now seat themselves, both parties looking extremely grave. The Prince enquires if his Excellency the minister enjoys good health. The French minister, through his interpreter, replies "Yes quite well. How are you"? The Prince replies, "Quite well, thank you." Tea is brought in, and the Prince begs his Excellency to drink tea, when both parties hold up their cups, bow and then put their lips to them.

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The reader will please to picture to himself a small party of French gentlemen, dressed in full uniform, or uniform known in China as such, with baggy trousers, small cocked hats, swords, and very tight fitting thin boots, preparing themselves for a war dance in the reception Hall of Tsung-le yamun, before Prince Kung, Wen-seang, and the other Chinese ministers of state, respecting "the Amoy case." If any foreigner, say Mr. Wade for instance, had met His Excellency the French minister on his way to the Tsung-le yamun, and the former gentleman had asked His Excellency "where are you going"? His Excellency would, in the usual diplomatic phrase, have replied "I am going to put a pressure on the Tsung-le yamun." The Chinese ministers call such visits, however, by a different name, which I have translated, "I am going to execute a war dance to bring the Tsung-le yamun to my views."

The whole party being seated, and having all sipped a little tea, the French minester leads off the War Dance, vis-a-vis his Interpreter, every now and then stopping, putting his hand on the hilt of his sword, knitting his brows, looking as fierce as possible at Prince Kung, and then shouting out "vive Napoleon." After the Minister had concluded his war dance, the interpreter started off; his performance, however, which was executed vis-à-vis of Wen-seang, appeared to be a repetition of that of the Minister, omitting the sword handling and brow knitting; but observing strictly the part of shouting "vive Napoleon."

On the interpreter finishing, Prince Kung addressed his Excellency the French minister in a very mild, quiet, gentlemanly tone, to the effect that he and all his colleagues anxiously desired to be on the most friendly terms with his Excellency, and every French official in China; that he had the greatest respect for His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and was a great admirer of France; that he could assure his Excellency, that Ha, Tsung-shwuy-woo-sze, had every desire to act with the greatest justice in the Amoy case, as in every other; and to rigidly adhere to the principle he had at first laid down, to divide equally, without any partiality, his patronage amongst the different treaty nationalities; and that he, Prince Kung, trusted after this explanation his Excellency would bury the war hatchet, and resume his former cordial bearing towards the Tsung-le Yamun. Wen-seang made a similar explanation on the part of the Tsung-le-Yamun (the Chinese foreign office;) and stated that nothing should be left undone, on the part of the Chinese ministers of state, to preserve harmony between China and France; and concluded by praying his Excellency would be pleased to bury the war hatchet, and resume his friendly position towards the Chinese government.

The French minister still continued to appear dissatisfied, and, in concert with the secretary of the Legation, performed another war dance, as before.

Wen-seang, considered by the foreign Legations the leading mind and ablest of the Chinese ministers of the Tsung-le Yamun, now addressed his Excellency in most animated and persuasive language; and, as he proceeded, his tone evidently made a favourable impression on the French minister, for his Excellency began to look pleased, and from time to time smiled in speaking to his secretary and interpreter.

A few minutes after Wen-seang had ceased speaking, the French minister rose, took off his hat, and bowed to the Prince, while the interpreter called out loudly "Kaoutze," "We beg to take leave." The Chinese ministers, thereupon, rose in a body, accompanied his Excellency to his sedan, bowed most politely, notwithstanding the pressure put upon them, and bid him farewell.

On his Excellency reaching the Legation he turned round to his secretary and observed, "Did not the Prince look frightened?" The Secretary thereupon observed, "I thought Wen-seang looked very pale." The interpreter said to himself, "With rage, I imagine."

The Chinese ministers having war dances inflicted on them every now and then—sometimes by this and sometimes that Legation—have been for some time past brooding over their position; and thinking of all manner of plans to save themselves from such scenes. It suddenly occurred to them, when Mr. Burlingame was at the Tsung-le Yamun taking leave, that the Chinese Government might obtain his services in their cause. After he left, they consulted over the idea, and eventually proposed to Mr. Burlingame, that he should be the Emperor's ambassador to the Western courts having treaties with China. Mr. Burlingame having officially acquainted them that he was willing to accept the post, His Imperial Majesty appointed him to it. The Chinese ministers hope that, in future, on reference being made of cases arising in China, their views will also be laid before the crowned heads who have ministers at Peking; and that they will, in future, not have any more war dances inflicted on them in the face of all China, at the Tsung-le Yamun, as is customary at present. In the present instance I have only noticed the dance of the French Legation; but I need scarcely add that the other Legations also execute war dances from time to time. We say "the last straw breaks the camel's back;" and in this case, it was the last war dance which finally decided the Chinese Government to appoint an ambassador to the Western Courts.

Mr. Burlingame left here in H.B.M. Gunboat *Dove* on the 6th instant for Takoo. On the *Dove* passing the American and Danish Consulates, their flags were dipped as a farewell mark of esteem for His Excellency the first Chinese ambassador. In the *Peking Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, there is an edict notifying that Colonel Muh-tangah had, at Pachow, a district city 100 *le* from Tientsin, fallen in with the body of mounted robbers who had been lately infesting the route from Peking to Tientsin, and had destroyed over a hundred of them, besides capturing a number of horses and getting possession of a quantity of arms.

The steamer *Miaca*, which started from here on the 21st instant and had her shaft broken while going down the river, will, it is now understood, be able to leave this port under sail for Shanghai, some Chinese having engaged to pull her down to Takoo. A fire broke out in the north-eastern suburbs of Tientsin on the evening of the 4th instant, and before being got under destroyed a considerable quantity of house and other property. The weather has become remarkably mild and the river is at present quite free from ice from here to Takoo; so that boats with cargo arrived here this morning (7th inst.) from that place. After the departure of the *Szechuen* and *Ying-tze-fei*, we do not expect any other steamer here from Shanghai this season. We are led to understand that our Commissioner of Customs has already made arrangements to bring the Tientsin mails from Chefoo or Chinkiang during the winter. The U. S. war steamer *Ashuelot* arrived at Takoo at 11 A.M. on the 6th instant; and as far we know at Tientsin up to the present moment, she would leave this morning with his Excellency Mr. Burlingame and suite for Shanghai. H.B.M. gun-boat *Dove* returned from Takoo to her anchorage off the British Settlement at 4 o'clock this morning. As there is every appearance of a northerly gale coming on, which would close up the river from here to Takoo in twelve hours, the *Dove* durst not make any stay in Takoo, beyond what was necessary to place his Excellency and suite on board the *Ashuelot*.

* * * *

7th December, 1867.

SWATOW.

We extract from the *China Mail*, the following account of an attack on H. M.'s Consulate at Swatow.

About 11.30 p.m., on Sunday, the 1st inst., the quarters of the Interpreter at H. B. M. Consulate, Swatow, were attacked by a party of some twenty robbers armed with matchlocks, spears, and axes. They were heard on their approach, and when surrounding the house Mr. Cooper fired two pistol shots at them without effect. Having lit some oiled papers twisted up in the form of torches that they brought with them, and blown in the door with a bag of gunpowder they burst into the house. On the foremost reaching the top of the stairs, Mr. Cooper stepped out of the door of his bedroom and received them with his Colt, with which, after thrusting aside the man's spear, he blazed into the breast of the first comer, who falling back on to the second started him downstairs, both dropping their weapons, that of the second being an ugly-looking axe. Their intended victim urged him on with a shot from above aimed at the vicinity of the collar bone, from which the muzzle of his pistol was distant but about two feet; on this they all fled. The sound of the pistol reports and the unwonted glare aroused the alarm of other residents and of the Commander of H.M. gunboat *Bustard*, and within a few minutes a considerable force of foreigners were assembled at the spot. The robbers were pursued, but owing to the darkness unsuccessfully, even though, as it was afterwards learnt, one of their wounded had to be carried off. The object of their visit is a mystery, as no money, and but few valuables were on the premises, and nothing was taken. It has since been supposed that the attack was made by a band of hired assassins; Mr. Cooper having brought considerable odium on himself from his endeavors to stop the exactions of blackmail on foreign-owned sugar coming down from the country and from the assistance he has afforded the native authorities in the suppression of coolie traffic. If this be the case he has had a most fortunate escape, his wife, two amahs, and two children being besides him the only persons in the house. It is to be hoped that H.M.'s authorities will cause a thorough investigation of the affair, and will insist on the apprehension and punishment of the culprits.

MEETING OF ELECTORS ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

A meeting of Electors was held on the 10th instant, the Consul-General in the chair.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting—which was to decide whether they would authorize the Municipal Council to carry out the contract entered into by the Municipal Council of 1865, guaranteeing the shareholders in the French Gas Company 8 per cent on the paid up capital for twenty-five years. The paid up capital was Tls. 30,000, so the annual charge would be Tls. 2,400. There appeared to have been no clear authorisation given by the Electors, to fulfil this contract, and some discussion had taken place on the question among the members of the Council who, desiring to get rid of any responsibility on the subject from their own shoulders, wished now to take the voice of the community. The Company's earnings did not enable them to pay a dividend, so the shareholders came forward and asked the municipality for the money. The contract was entered into in good faith on both sides. The object was to introduce Gas into the French Concession. Many of the shareholders probably would not have taken shares without this guarantee; but they had done so, relying upon it.

M. Baron thought the contract had been virtually ratified by the community at a meeting held on the 31st March 1866, when the Municipal Report alluding to it had been accepted.

The Chairman did not think the vote then passed alluded to the Report, it merely passed the Budget.

Pere Aymeri—pointed out that the Gas was certainly not alluded to in the budget.

The Chairman thought it was better to leave the past, and to deal with the present question. The Council now comes forward and says—We do not find any distinct authorisation to fulfil this contract. May we do so? There was no question as to the contract having been entered into, and the best thing to do, would be to pass a vote of authorisation.

Mr. Brecheux wished to suggest two amendments to such a proposition. It was possible that the creditors of the Company who held their property in mortgage for Tls. 15,000, might foreclose, and the Company would fail. In this case was the guarantee still to hold good? Again, if the Municipality were to be liable to make good any deficit in the Company's earnings, it was fair that they should have an opportunity of satisfying themselves that every effort was made by the latter to earn sufficient money to avert the necessity for a call. He would propose therefore that the contract be ratified under two reservations, 1st—that the guarantee cease to be binding if the Company fail; 2nd—that the Municipality be allowed to enquire into the management. Otherwise the shareholders might elect to sit down and do nothing saying—We have our 8 per cent, what do we care?

M. Bonneville pointed out that it was too late to change the terms of the contract. The Municipal Council could claim no right to mix itself in the management of the Company. All they could do was to satisfy themselves, when the shareholders came forward and asked for their dividend, that the financial position of the Company was actually as represented. Together with the present demand, the Company had forwarded a statement of accounts which showed that it had just succeeded in making both ends meet during the past year, or rather it was a few taels to the bad. The Council now came forward and said to the Electors, we have a sum to pay which is not included in the budget. Authorise us to pay it.

Mr. Brecheux again alluded to the possibility of the Company failing, under pressure by the mortgagees of its property; and the inconvenience of saddling the municipality with the guarantee to continue payment, under such circumstances.

Mr. Dixwell asked an explanation of the obligation to which reference was made.

The Chairman explained that the Company had been in difficulties and had borrowed money, to enable it to carry on its works. This loan was guaranteed on the land and material. The Mortgagees might foreclose; the shareholders would then disappear. But the Guarantee to pay 8 per cent on the Tls. 30,000 paid up capital would remain. Probably the mortgagees would not demand repayment; but this possibilty must be considered.

Mr. Dixwell thought the agreement was binding on both sides. The agreement bound the Municipality to pay the 8 per cent; but it bound the Company to give all the Gas needed. The matter was one of legal right.

The Chairman was of the same opinion. But this was not the time to deal with the phase of the question. There was some doubt as to whether the Council had authority to pay this dividend; and they asked that this authority might be given them.

Mr. Dixwell said there was no doubt the contract had been entered into, and it was now too late to question its validity.

Mr. Agostini remarked that if the electors voted adversely to the Company, the latter would not be obliged to accept their vote. The electors might say they would not pay; but the Company would then sue them. Their legal right would not be affected by the electors' refusal.

Mr. Brecheux's proposals were now put to the meeting and negatived; and a proposal by Mr. Dixwell, seconded by Mr. Nachtrieb,

That, as the contract made by the Municipal Council of 1864 has passed hitherto unchallenged, it is now too late to call it in question, and it is hereby confirmed.

was carried with only four dissentients.

The question of liability in the event of the Company's failure was again mooted.

Mr. Agostini pointed out that there was a very clear clause in the contract, binding the municipality to pay 8 per cent. on the capital of the Gas Company, so long as the latter furnished gas.

The Chairman expressed his opinion that whoever might furnish gas, the municipality were bound to pay, so long as they got it.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO. ON TREATY REVISION.

The following letter has been addressed to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.:—

To His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., Governor of Hongkong, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

The chief seat of the business which our firm carries on in China being, and since the first erection of the colony having been, located in Hongkong, we respectfully solicit your Excellency's good offices to assist us in bringing before Her Majesty's Government this exposition of our views as to the forthcoming revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.

2. We find our first duty in entering upon this most important subject, to be predication that the Treaty of Tientsin has proved itself an instrument which does great honour to those who originally framed it. Its results show it to have sprung from a sagacious and statesmanlike provision of the necessities of commerce; and, aside from the discussion of mere details, the fact is borne home to us that in addressing your Excellency, as we have the honour to do now, our care should be to advocate extension of views indicated by the Treaty itself, together with liberality, advertence, and consideration towards foreign interests on the part of the functionaries entrusted with its conduct and administration, rather than to suggest any radical alterations in its terms or policy. We shall, in the course of this communication, find it necessary to animadvert upon the arbitrary manner in which certain privileges—notably, that of residence in the interior of China—conferred by Treaty upon British subjects, are construed and withheld by the Queen's Ministers and Representatives; we shall feel ourselves, in the interests of trade and commerce, urgently called upon to recommend certain alterations in practice which our experience leads us to believe are imperatively required; but our main object throughout will be to impress upon Her Majesty's Government our conviction that during the forthcoming revision of the Treaty, their efforts should be directed more to the general development of that instrument's original intentions, than to the further acquisition from the Chinese of minor exemptions and immunities, which would neither advance British national interests, nor be gracefully conceded by the Emperor's advisers. We hold firmly that a defective treaty, rigidly insisted on, is of greater value than one in which no flaw is to be detected, but whose beneficial enactments are nevertheless set aside or ignored, either of design or of neglect. In the one case disappointment is never entailed upon those who may adventure their means upon the faith of the document's provisions; but in the other, hopes are constantly excited only to be defeated, and

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ruin may speedily accrue from too implicit a reliance upon stipulations unfulfilled. Under the latter category should the Treaty of Tientsin, we believe, be classed. Its conception displayed masterly skill, and it has already bestowed great benefits upon commerce; yet these benefits are but as shadows when compared with those which might have been reaped from it, had the rights which it confers been insisted upon in their integrity. We know well the honourable and prudential motives which have actuated Her Majesty's Government in this matter, and we acknowledge the dignified patience which they have displayed towards China under the trying ordeal upon which she entered in 1860; but forbearance is now costing England more than it brings in, and we anxiously trust that the opportunity afforded by the approaching revision will be used as much to impress upon the Chinese that in the future treaty rights and obligations shall be sternly exacted from them, as to obtain from them additional advantages and privileges.

3. Having premised thus much as to the general scope of our views upon this subject, we should state that our suggestions as the points to be most prominently borne in mind by British diplomatists at the coming conference, range themselves under four heads; namely, the right of residence up country, inclusive both of the privilege of navigating, from the ports of entry already established, the Inland waters of China by means of foreign-built craft of a certain small size, and of the suppression of all extra-covenanted taxes and exactions; the better, more equitable, and certain administration of justice between foreigners and Chinese; the rightful application and the possible reduction of Tonnage dues; together with the revision of the Tariff, inclusive of the addition of the commodity, Salt, to its list of Imports, of the rescisi on of that "Rule of Trade" which renders Articles IX and XXVII of the Treaty inapplicable to Opium, and of extension of the time allowed for claiming Drawback of Duty upon goods re-exported.

4. To commence with the first, and, perhaps, the most important, of all these *desiderata*—that is to say, the right of residence in the interior of China, with its corollaries as above set forth. It is not, we humbly conceive, to be denied, that by Article XII of the Treaty of Tientsin, the right of residence at "other places" than the ports was conceded to British subjects by China, contrary interpretation hitherto on the part of our own Government notwithstanding. We attach the highest importance to this right, which has nevertheless been ever since its concession studiously denied to us. We see in this right the only means whereby England can achieve the reward deserved by the sacrifices which she made in this Empire; the sole method by which Western civilization can be extended; the single channel through which is to be attained that abundant trade upon the confines of which we hover and which would prove so greatly fraught with benefit to our manufacturing masses, as well as redound so much to the advantage of the Inland population of China. We ask, therefore, that our right of residence up-country be no longer withheld from us; but that British subjects be permitted to settle in the interior, to hire, own, and erect suitable dwellings and places of business, and to navigate the Inland waters of China, from the ports already opened, by means of foreign-built craft, to be registered, or licensed, or obliged to carry sailing-letters, and not to exceed a certain size, whether propelled by steam or otherwise. The first benefit, and one of the utmost importance, which would result from such enlightened and liberal policy, if pursued, would be the abolition at one fell blow of the illegal, because renounced by Treaty, imposts and exactions persistently laid from place to place by local authority upon all foreign manufactures, and upon produce destined for foreign use. It is not necessary that we should furnish here detail of the nature of these imposts and exaction; the fact of their existence and the shapes they take are as well known to Her Majesty's Government as to ourselves, and their amount in the aggregate far exceeds that of the legitimate Import and Export dutics; they are the deadly foes of the English artisan, for they make tea and silk dear, as well as impede the distribution, amongst millions of buyers, of the various productions of his handicraft. If the policy, which we are now advocating, be adopted, we picture in the future many small foreign trading posts throughout the various provinces, whither foreign merchandize, in original packages as imported, could be conveyed cheaply, safely, expeditiously, and then be parceled out among the native dealers and shopkeepers. Foreigners should not on any account be allowed to open shops, or sell by retail; as the sole end immediately aimed at is the transmission, inexpensive, speedy, and untaxed, save as may be lawful, of foreign goods to the native consumer, and of produce to the shipping ports. Upon similar grounds likewise should foreign owned craft be strictly prohibited and restrained from sharing in or interfering with the purely native Inland Traffic. The evidence of the past justifies us in affirming that but a few years duration of such a system would bring about a most noble and gratifying increase of our trade with this Empire, and open large fields for the exercise of British intelligence and the sound employment of British capital. We need not dwell upon the advantages to be also derived from more intimate acquaintance with China and her productions; these are self-apparent; but we must not omit to point out that any extensive resort to the right of residence would render requisite a greater or lesser knowledge of the Chinese written and colloquial languages. The extent of this knowledge would not, probably, be individually great though it would be of daily increase, but the benefit, which it is fair to estimate would accrue from it to civilization and to commerce, might in time acquire such stupendous proportions as merely to contemplate is to desire to set on foot.

5. The foregoing is the bright side of the question of the right of Inland residence; on the other hand must be viewed weighty considerations of not so pleasant a character. Points of collision would be multiplied; official expenditure would naturally be increased; and we shall not be surprised to find that both Governments shrink from a policy apparently charged with much explosive material. But nothing venture, nothing have; England's national aim is the extension of her influence and trade by every fair and honourable means; therefore let not her Representatives shun difficulties which *can* be overcome, to the avoidance of acquisitions which *must* be great, and which *may* prove momentous. We shall be well satisfied if Her Majesty's Government approach this delicate question in no more than a tentative spirit, so long as they do so with firmness and honesty of purpose. We would counsel their immediate obtainment of the largest measure of privilege, but their retention in their own hands of the extent to which from time to time such privilege should be accorded to the Queen's subjects. Let the area of residence be no more than periodically enlarged. Let good conduct on the part of all engaged in this Inland Traffic be secured by strict and onerous bond, to be set in motion, if necessary, upon mere suspicion of misbehaviour, and there will, we believe, remain little room for apprehension that either the honour of the British flag will be tarnished, or the dignity of the Chinese one be insulted. In further support of which opinion, we would point to the changes which have taken place in the foreign communities of China during the past few years. The privileges conceded by Treaty, the enforcement of which we now advocate, were at the time of their concession calculated, perhaps, to throw broadcast upon the Empire a lawless body of men, unacquainted with restraint, and amenable to no authority; for not only was the general temper of the foreign mind then exultant and unruly, but the common desire of both Imperialists and Rebels to avail of them for military purposes had attracted to the shores of China a most ungovernable collection of abandoned adventurers. These, the influences of time and peace have already eliminated from amongst us; while the sobering effects of misfortune have checked the spirit of too ardent traders, and are causing all classes of men to act with prudence, and to observe caution. The present moment, therefore, seems one peculiarly fitted to put in force those rights to which by Treaty we are entitled; and which are rights, also, that could not fail to prove of lasting good to either nation.

6. We take leave of this portion of our subject, hoping that the language in which we have expressed ourselves will make clear our general impression that the success of future British Commerce with China will depend mainly upon the extent to which foreign traders shall be permitted to come face to face with the people, as well as upon that to which Treaty obligations shall be respectively enforced. Yet before we proceed further, it becomes our duty in the interests of our country's trade, which are our own, to impress upon the Government that if they fail, or refuse, to secure for Englishmen the right of Inland residence in China, they must not palter with the other side of the question. The High Chinese Authorities have throughout suffered, or caused, Articles XII and XXVIII of the Treaty of Tientsin to be persistently and openly violated, to the almost utter abrogation of the advantages conferred by them. In complete defiance of these Articles, foreign trade has been, and continues to be, heavily and widely taxed in excess of the stipulated transit duties; and we have consequently with much mortification often seen defeated efforts intended in the first instance to benefit ourselves, but which, had they been successful, would have likewise benefitted many others. We have pointed to Inland residence and its adjuncts as the true remedies for these grievances and evils; and we now loudly assert that if such remedies are to be denied to us, the Queen's Government ought not to flinch from the proposition and achievement of other measures calculated to secure real freedom of foreign trade with the Chinese Empire. We hold ourselves prepared to be reminded that mere Inland residence, and mere Navigation of inland waters, may not free foreign trade from illegal provincial impost or taxation to the extent which we would have represented ourselves as imagining these measures will do. We may be told that the taxes, which could not be levied upon goods protected by foreign convoy, might still, in another shape, be wrung by "Mandarin" exaction from the Chinese themselves. If so, it would become the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to devise means for, at least, the correction of this mischief, the probable development of which we, with much pain, confess; but there would be no need for them to be discouraged thereby; the evil might prove great, but from a national point of view certainly not so great as that of which we are complaining; and after all it would be an evil which those who have read thoughtfully the past, well know must pale and fade away before the irrepressible advance of knowledge and civilization.

7. The better, more equitable and certain accordance of Justice by Chinese Courts to foreign plaintiffs, next urgently claims attention. By articles XVII, XXII, and XXIII of the Treaty of Tientsin, the adjudication of all grievances experienced by British at the hands of Chinese subjects, was vested in the Consul and the native Officials, an appeal naturally lying to the High Authorities at Pekin. This system has not worked satisfactorily at any of the ports; but, save as hereinafter described, we are not prepared to suggest any amelioration of its practice, except at Shanghai. Shanghai is, we do not need to say, the most considerable seat of foreign commerce in China, and consequently from its dealings have arisen the great majority of English complaints against Chinese. To meet this demand for Justice no sufficient provision was made by the native Authorities, and at length the difficulty of obtaining even so much as an appearance of action from these functionaries, led in connection with the question of the good government of the settlement of Shanghai, to the establishment of what was, and is still, denominated the "Mixed Court;" that is, a Court wherein sit as Co-Judges, some "Mandarin" on the part of the Chinese, and some member of the Consulate on the part of the British. Designed at first to take cognisance particularly of Police cases, the Mixed Court became from the convenience arising from it, and because of the utter want of confidence attaching to the decisions enunciated by the Native authorities in their City "Yamuns," a tribunal of general resort whenever plaints were laid by British against Chinese subjects. For such jurisdiction, however, the construction of the Mixed Court has shown itself essentially faulty, and it is not to be denied that when actions-at-law have been brought before it, Englishmen have failed to obtain redress, whereas on the other hand, Chinese rights and pretensions have been supported to the uttermost farthing. The Chinese possess a code of Moral, but none of Civil, law; all disputes concerning property or commercial obligations are decided by them according to crude, puerile notions of equity, and their officials are rarely free from at least the suspicion of bribery. As though to make this worse, the office of British Co-Judge has hitherto been filled by individuals totally untrained to legal pursuits, of but moderate rank in the public service, and in receipt of salaries utterly inadequate to the grave responsibilities with which they have been charged. So constituted, the Mixed Court has proved a failure, but an improvement, nevertheless, upon the procedure that previously existed; while without doubt it contains the germs of a system of judicature well calculated to meet the international requirements of both countries. The Mixed Court, however, has never gained, and until reorganised never will gain, the confidence of British subjects. It behoves us, therefore, to cast about for a remedy; and this remedy we would hope to find in the complete removal, as far as can be from time to time expediently effected, of all legal jurisdiction from under Consular control, and in the immediate erection and international recognition of a Mixed Court at Shanghai whereof the Co-Judges should hold well-paid, permanent appointments, and be Magistrates of such high rank and *status* as that each should command attention and respect, not only from his own, but from the other's Government as well. It is not for us, as we have in a previous paragraph hinted, to suggest detail; that is the province of those to whom shall be entrusted the revision of the Treaty; but we believe that the object aimed at would be achieved, were there to the Chinese Co-Judgeship *permanently* appointed an Official, with the rank, it might be, of Taotai, enjoying credit and reputation amongst his own people, and to the British Judicial seat a lawyer of attainments and position, so good as to cause the enforcement of his enunciations and decisions to be incumbent upon the Chief Diplomatic authority at Peking. An additional Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan might well likewise occupy the post of British Co-Judge; but, be this as it may, for the future let British Co-Judges be legal gentlemen of standing so important, that neglect of their *dicta* by the Chinese, the British Minister neither would nor could ignore. Then, and then only, will Englishmen in China place faith in the jurisdiction of Mixed Courts; while the benefits accruing to civilization might, in the end, prove well worthy of Great Britain. As we have said, the Chinese possess a code of Moral, but none of Civil, law; is it not, therefore, the more necessary that the British conduct of Mixed Courts should be confided to trained jurists, from whose native colleagues and their own concerted decisions might in time arise a definite system of international jurisprudence? Let police matters and civil causes of trivial amount be decided by subordinates; but let all important suits against Chinese be heard before such a Court as we have endeavoured to portray. We have already stated that we would prefer to see all legal jurisdiction of a civil character eliminated from amongst the duties of Consuls, whose functions and powers would then become of only an executive and criminal nature; but we are well aware that, except at Shanghai, the time has not yet come for the establishment of Mixed Courts. Nevertheless, one essential feature of the system might be followed at Foochow and the other ports, with the greatest advantage; we mean the permanent appointment of a native co-Judge to sit with the Consul upon all important occasions. From such a measure would flow certain mitigation, at least, of the delays and bad faith persistently manifested by the native Provincial Officials, as well as accession of dignity and authority to the Consular judicial position, because the decisions of the Consular Courts would acquire consistency and weight with the Chinese. Another subject now calls for discussion, and we proceed to it, begging Your Excellency to bear in mind that the observations just made are put forward *suggestively*, and not as the opinions of men claiming acquaintance with juridical questions.

8. The rightful application of Tonnage dues is a duty which has hitherto been grievously evaded by the Imperial authorities, and it is necessary that the fulfilment of Article XXXII of the Treaty be made compulsory upon the Chinese; as well as the powers conferred under it upon British Consuls be greatly extended. These Tonnage dues now annually aggregate a very large amount indeed; much more than is at all requisite for the purposes to which alone such dues should be applied; and we are, therefore, of opinion that their reduction may very equitably be insisted upon.

9. We have now arrived at the last portion of our subject; namely, the Revision of the Tariff. Upon this head it will not be necessary for us to address Your Excellency in any detail, as, regarded in a large and general sense, the present Tariff is a just and liberal one. The articles upon which it presses unfairly are few, of minor importance, and have already been brought by others very prominently to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. We would rather advert here to fixed measures of general policy, which we esteem to be desirable. The first of these is the abrogation of duty upon all Coal, native or foreign, a proceeding which would prove a boon of great value to the widely extending system of Steam Navigation in China. If the Imperial Government seek to derive revenue from the Coal-mines within their territories, let them do so by means of Rents or Royalties, but let the distribution of the fuel be freed from all impost whatever. The unrestrained re-exportation of foreign Rice may, we think, be most justly demanded by the British Government. But permission to import Salt is a privilege the concession of which we have much at heart, because it would prove a measure fraught with the utmost benefit not only to foreign shipping but to the Chinese population. We would desire to interfere in no way with an insti-

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tution like the Government Salt Monopoly; we ask no more than sufferance to bring Salt to the shores of China, and there dispose of it to whomsoever the Imperial Authorities may designate. Our next requisition is that the Chinese Government be prevailed upon to allow the removal of the restrictions which, by the first paragraph of the fifth "Rule respecting Trade and Dues," are imposed upon Opium. We enter upon this subject with none of the delicacy or hesitation which, out of deference to the preconceived ideas of well-meaning people, we should have experienced eight years ago. During these eight years the trade in Opium has been ventilated, and old fallacies and fables have been cleared away. The horrible pictures formerly drawn of the evil to result to the population of China from the comparatively unrestrained importation of this drug, are now well nigh forgotten, or mentioned only to raise a smile at their absurdity; for since 1860 it has been rendered abundantly clear that the use of Opium is not a curse, but a comfort and a benefit, to the hard-working Chinese. As well say that malt is a curse to the English labourer, or tobacco one to the World at large! Misuse is one thing; use another. If to a few the Opium-pipe has proved a fatal snare, to many scores of thousands, on the other hand, has it been productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment. Were we not well assured that these statements are true, we should not press this matter as we are now doing; but after the evidence of the past we feel justified in claiming that those who deal in Opium shall be permitted to supply the Inland Chinese with the drug as freely as are the dwellers at the ports. We therefore again ask that the obnoxious Rule of Trade to which we have referred may be rescinded, inasmuch as there exist no just or sensible grounds for its retention, and it must simply be regarded as a barrier to that increased tradal intercourse between India and this Empire, which would prove so highly beneficial to both countries. In conclusion, we call for, as imperatively required, an extension of the period wherein foreign merchants are allowed to claim Draw-back of Duty upon goods re-exported. At present this period is twelve months from the date of the importation of the goods, a space of time manifestly too brief, and which might be extended to three years with perfect propriety, and with ample safety to the Chinese revenue.

10.—We crave reference to paragraph No. 6 of this communication. Therein we described the motives which have prompted the views that we have expressed above, and in conclusion we beg leave to reiterate to Your Excellency our belief that future British intercourse with China should be characterized by action calculated to bring about a broad and continuous, yet gradual, extension of commerce; not by a policy aiming at the acquisition of small and unworthy privileges. But before we bring this Memorial altogether to an end, a grievance very pertinent to Your Excellency's Government calls for notice. We allude to the Imperial Maritime Customs' prohibition against transhipment in this harbour of merchandize in transit, on board of foreign bottoms, from one Treaty port to another. This restriction, while directly inimical to the interest of Hongkong, is not *really* requisite to the protection of the Chinese revenue; because Your Excellency is doubtless ready to devise and enforce measures which would fully secure that object. We respectfully beg, therefore, to urge upon Your Excellency's attention the removal of this paltry, but vexatious, interdiction.—We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your Excellency's most
obedient humble servants,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1867.

SALVAGE

The Chamber of Commerce have written the following letter to H. B. M.'s Consul, regarding the Taotai's scheme to put down wrecking.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Shanghai, Dec. 4th, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 27th ultimo, enclosing translation of a document from the Taotai in relation to shipwrecked vessels, which has had the attention of the Chamber. They are gratified at the evidence thus displayed of an intention on the part of the Chinese authorities to attend to this important matter, and will gladly do all in their power to secure compensation, from those interested, for efforts made by the natives to save property. But they must ask you to call the attention of the Taotai to the fact that the laws of commercial natives deal conclusively with the question of salvage. It will be clearly the interest of the villagers to pursue the course laid out, and they may be sure that their claims for salvage will meet with fair and impartial adjudication in the Admiralty Court of the nation to which the vessel belongs. The reward is always proportioned to the service, and they might obtain more than the percentage named by the Taotai. But to fix or promise such percentage, is solely in the power of the Court. The Chamber cannot but feel that the Taotai would gain, by consulting with the representatives of Foreigners, before issuing proclamations affecting their interests.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE TYSON,
Chairman.

Law Reports.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

December 10.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re E. WARDEN.

The Bankrupt passed his last examination and obtained his discharge.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Dec. 11.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

R. S. Schwabe, W. H. Gracie, G. Rozgers, J. S. Robison and C. Dunn—*Jurors.*

George Clark was charged with piracy at Kahding, on Nov. 4th or 5th.

Mr. Eames appeared for the prisoner.
Mr. Myburgh for the Crown.

Mr. MYBURGH, in opening the case for the crown, said the prisoner was indicted on three counts, 1st Piracy, 2nd Robbery with violence, 3rd simple larceny. He would be able to show from the evidence that the prisoner, in company with a man named Nissen and one Hennis, the first of whom is a Danish subject and has admitted his guilt, took a boat at the Stone Bridge and went to Wangdoo; and that, on the night of 4th or 5th November he made an attack on a boat belonging to Che-hsien of Kahding, and stole certain things from it. The Counsel for the defence would try to prove an alibi, and if he could do so the case was of course over. But there were Chinamen who swear positively to the identity of the prisoner, and that he was in the boat. These robberies were of too frequent occurrence, they were heard of daily, and the perpetrators rarely discovered. They created hostility on the part of the Chinese against Europeans, so that they placed every obstacle in the way of foreigners going up country, for shooting or other purposes, and taught them to look on all alike with dislike and mistrust.

HE-SING-CHU—Servant of Che Hsien of Kahding. About the beginning of Nov., I remember a robbery taking place from the Mandarin's boat at Wangdoo. It was on 7th day 10th moon, at about 2 o'clock A.M. I was asleep and was woke by three foreigners opening the front part of the boat. There were also two or three Chinese. The foreigners were armed with pistols—they took away from the cabin some clothing, 94 dollars, a watch, &c., &c. belonging to the Mandarin. One of the foreigners stood at the cabin door with a pistol. Have seen those badges before and also a lamp (produced.) They only stopped a short time and then left in a boat. It was a dark night. I don't know the prisoner.

To Mr. EAMES.—I recognize the badges by the string to put on the beads. I don't know whether other Mandarin badges are like these. All mandarins of that rank wear badges alike. I can't swear to the badge or to the lantern. The foreigners had a light. I recognized two or them, but the third went into the inner cabin.

Mr EAMES wished to ask the witness if he said certain things at his previous examination.

Mr. MYBURGH objected to the depositions being read to the witness.

Examination continued.—I did not say that I saw three foreigners with muskets.

(Mr. EAMES said the witness did say so at the first examination.)

SAN-YUN-SHU a boy; have been in the employ of the Europeans, and also out shooting with them. I remember going out with some in November; a boy (Yu-kong) came and asked me to go with his masters, who lived in the Hankow Road. I have been to their house. Three foreigners went up country in the boat. The prisoner is one of them. They left Shanghai at the beginning of November, about the 6th day, 10th moon, and went on board a boat at the Stone Bridge. They had pistols, but no other arms. They went about shooting on the next day, with guns, and at night came to Wangdoo. A Chinaman called Buffalo, went on shore and told them there was a boat; and about midnight they went over to the boat, and went on board. I don't know whether they had arms or not, they came back in a short time, one with a bundle. I don't know what was in the bundle. Another had a bed-quilt. The prisoner stood at the head of our boat. I am not sure it was this man, I was in the cabin all the time. They were away less than half an hour. We heard a noise ashore, and Buffalo told the foreigners to start away, they did so. They went to Kahding and other places, and came back on 17th. I was cook in the boat. We were away eleven days. I never saw the prisoner on shore, only in the boat. On arriving at Shanghai we left the boat below Dent's godown. (Guns and sword produced) I do not recognize both the guns or sword. One of them was in the boat. I saw some clothing in the bundle. I saw the foreigners the same evening, in the house in the Hankow Road. I received wages from Hennis. I did not see them again. The prisoner's name is George.

To Mr. EAMES.—It was a very dark night, and I could not see whether the boat we went alongside was a government boat. (The witness here identified Hennis as one of the three foreigners). Seven Chinese went up in the boat. Four of them boatmen. Buffalo did nothing. One gun was put on board at night by the boatman. One of the foreigners remained in the boat when we were alongside the other boat. Two foreigners, Buffalo and one boatman went on board. All the boatmen stopped in our boat. I have been two or three months out of employ. I was paid $10 by Hennis for the time I was with him, about 20 days.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—The man in Court is Hennis, who paid me the $10.

TSA-TING-CHOW, formerly a shop-keeper. Early in the 10th moon, I went up country with foreigners at the request of Yu-kong and the boatmen. The boat started from near the Stone Bridge. Yu-kong is employed in the house in the Hankow Road. (The witness recognized the prisoner and Hennis, as having been in the house.) There were three foreigners in the boat, the prisoner and Hennis were two of them. We started on the 6th day of the 10th moon. We went to a place near a barrier and got to Wangdoo about 10 o'clock p.m. on the 7th day. I was cook and coolie in the boat, did not go into the cabin. At 12 o'clock we went over to another boat, a large one. The foreigners and Buffalo went into the boat. They took pistols with them, and brought some things (a bundle &c.), away from the boat. Don't know what the bundle contained. The prisoner stood at the head of the other boat. They were only a short time on the boat. We left and went to Kahding and Nechang, and were away from Shanghai eleven days. We left the boat at Hong-que. I saw the three foreigners every day while we were away, but not after. I went with Conolly to see a boat to-day. It was the same we went up country in. I don't know the prisoner's name. I have not been to the house in the Hankow Road since the boat came back. When we came ashore the things were left in the boat.

To Mr. EAMES.—Last year my shop was closed. I have been staying at a house in the country since. The wages I agreed for in the boat was $ 8 a month. There were 10 men in the boat. The other boy (previous witness) did not do any cooking—I did that—he was only boy. The foreigners treated the boys kindly.

YU KONG—servant to Hennis—I did not get any boys for my master last month. I did not get the boy (Tsa-ting-chu). He came to the house and said he was to be lamp coolie at the theatre. He did not stay in the house, although there frequently. On the 6th day, 10th moon, my master went out. There were two or three other foreigners there, the prisoner was one. They went out together; my master took two loaves with him. He told me some time ago he was going to Ningpo. The prisoner was in the habit of sleeping at the house. I saw them again on the 17th. The prisoner and another man came first and my master afterwards about 12 o'clock noon, the others came in the morning. From the 6th to 17th neither my master nor prisoner slept in the house, nor did I see them. On the 18th, I remember going to a boat with an officer, and saw the guns sword and lamp (produced.) I had never seen them before. The prisoner goes by the name of Nassen.

To Mr. EAMES.—My master left the house at 7 o'clock P.M. I don't know where he went to. I went to the boat on the 19th. She was then near the Stone Bridge. I have heard the prisoner called Nassen by his companions. Lee-sung-chu was not employed at the house in the Hankow Road.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—The boat I saw this morning is the same I saw the guns &c., in.

JOHN CONOLLY.—I was attached to the Police in November. On the 3rd November it was reported that some foreigners had robbed a magistrate's boat at Wangdoo. Superintendent of Police ordered me to find out what foreigners these were. I made enquiries about it. I know the prisoner two years and-a-half; he is out of employ. He has been living in the Hankow Road and likewise in the French town. I went to both places on the 4th November. I did not see him. I went to the Hankow Road on Thursday again, but did not see him. I first saw the prisoner on the 13th, in the Nankin Road. I arrested him in a house in the Hankow Road. I went with San-yun-chow, he pointed Clarke out as one of the men who were in the boat. He made no remarks. I took three of the witnesses to the jetty this morning, and two of them pointed out the boat. The other did not.

TSEN-TA-KWEI Chinese officer; I have been with the two witnesses to see a boat lying at the Gas Works. I saw those guns &c., &c., in the boat. I went again this morning.

(This closed the case for the Crown.)

Mr. EAMES—Said the jury could not fail to have observed the inconsistency of the Chinese witnesses. They all agreed on the one point, that a robbery had been committed, but in most of the minor matters they disagreed. He would mention that all the witnesses had been in Court at once, and heard each other's testimony, which ought not to have been allowed. One of the witnesses said the prisoner went into the cabin of the Che Hsien's boat, another said he stood at the head of that boat, while a third said he did not leave his own boat at all. Now which was he to believe. It was quite likely that these China boys committed the robbery themselves at any rate they must be accomplices. Another important point was that the Che Hsien's servant did not recognize the prisoner, although he did know the other two men. And there was no evidence that the things produced in Court were those actually stolen. It was hardly worth while to go into the discrepancies of the witnesses, but he must remind the jury that Chinese testimony was notoriously unreliable and that perjury is frequently committed, as the Court Records would show. Again, one boy says he has lived in the house and that the prisoner was called Nassen, another says he is called George, which clearly proves that one of them is wrong. The learned Counsel said he would be glad to leave the case there, but he had to call two witnesses who would prove that the prisoner did not go away for 10 or 12 days, as the evidence for prosecution had stated.

JOHN HANKILL.—I keep the "Star of Nations" tavern—know prisoner at the bar. Saw him up to the 6th November and again on 10th, and again on 12th or 13th, I am sure of that.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—I keep no account books. I used to put the prisoner's debt down on a slate. I speak from recollection not from a book.

To COURT.—I never saw him since the 12th November.

W. M. SMITH.—I am watchman at a Chinese theatre in the Canton Road. I know prisoner, saw him from 23rd October to about 10th November. He used to be in the theatre. I am certain I saw him on the 9th in a Chinese drinking shop. I drew money on that day.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—There was a man named Ratcliff with us in the drinking shop. I have seen him with Hennis. The last time I saw him he was by himself, I did not see him with Hennis a week before he was arrested. The prisoner is not a crony of mine. I have known him some time.

To Mr. EAMES.—He kept a public house about 12 months ago.

Mr. EAMES said this closed his case, and he would remark that if the prisoner had any friends outside, other evidence could have been obtained. He felt confident the jury would place more reliance on the evidence of these Europeans than upon that of the Chinese, and it was needless to say that the evidence of accomplices cannot convict unless supported by other testimony. He would also remind the jury that the mere fact of a man keeping bad company does not convict him of a crime, and that if they had a doubt they must give the prisoner the benefit of it.

Mr. MYBURGH said in his own mind there was no doubt but that the prisoner did commit the robbery. His learned friend had laid great stress on the unreliability of the Chinese witnesses, but was it likely that they would come to this Court and deliberately accuse a man of

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a crime he had not committed? And there was not a tittle of evidence to show they were accomplices. It was a certain fact that the robbery had been committed, and the only question for the jury to decide was whether the prisoner was the man. With regard to the *alibi* which had been set up for the defence. What was it? One witness speaks entirely from memory and the other thinks he saw prisoner on the 9th November. When people were meeting frequently, it was quite possible that a man might think he had seen another on a certain day, when in fact he had not. In nothing was one so likely to be mistaken as this. If the grog shop keeper had a book or something to guide him by, it would of course be different. If however, the jury thought that the prisoner was in Shanghai, they would have to return a verdict of not guilty.

The JUDGE, in summing up the facts of case, said a great deal depended on the credibility of witnesses. Chinese evidence certainly could not be put on so high a standing as European, but still it must not be rejected althogether. It was for the Jury to take it for what they thought it worth. The main facts of the case were—a robbery had been committed; and the question to decide was—was the prisoner concerned in it. It was quite likely that the two witnesses knew a good deal about it, but there was no evidence that they were accomplices. With regard to the two witnesses for the defence, the first one's evidence was not worth much, but the watchman said he saw prisoner on the 9th November, and remembered the fact by having received money on that date. Taking all these facts together, it was for the jury to decide whether the prisoner was really concerned in the robbery.

The jury retired to deliberate and brought in a verdict of GUILTY, on the first count.

The COURT sentenced the prisoner to three years penal servitude at Hongkong.

MISCELLANEA.

Most of the changes in the Hupeh staff of great officers, reported last week, have been confirmed. The Han-yang-fu is, for the moment, holding the seals of his own office, and that of Tautai as well. Evidence of this unusual arrangement is to be found in his name appearing, (in these two characters,) in a proclamation warning refugees from Mien-yang, and other places, not to settle in Hankow, but to resort to the Kung-san-chuh, or benevolent institution, at Han-yang, which takes cognizance and care of all those pauperised villagers, who periodically quarter themselves upon this town.

Before mandarins of a certain rank, say within the fourth degree, there is carried a large box, such as is used in China for transporting the materials for a feast, or sending presents. This is covered with oil-cloth of a blue colour, just in advance of the great man's chair, and might be taken for the elements of a cold collation, to be partaken upon the road, or at an official pic-nic. Such is not the case by any means. Inside this box, called the tai-hoh, are the shin-chu, which are for His Excellency what the hair shirt, or the small scourge is for the Jesuit Father, or the hard peas in the stockingless shoes of the Irish Papist, doing painful penance at the bidding of the Priest. By carrying these instruments of punishment, which he is compelled to do upon his shortest journey, the mandarin is supposed to be tsouh-moh, ching-shin, or to strike their eye and warn their heart. There is the chioh-niu, for the feet.—the sau-kaw, for fastening the hands together, and the tieh-lien, or iron chain.

In addition to these powerful and painful monitors, which are said to be put into actual use, the yamun is supplied with tablets inscribed with reproving maxims, much as texts of scripture are painted on fanciful scrolls, on the walls of High Churches. With all these excellent precautions, good justice can be best bought with good money, at almost all tribunals.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Suez Canal Company charges itself now with the conveyance of goods from the Mediteranean to the Red Sea, and *vice versa*. This provisional working is carried on partly by the maritime canal and partly by the sweet-water canal; and the English Government is availing itself of the facilities offered by forwarding by the new route horses, forage, and other stores required in connection with the Abyssinian expedition. The French Minister of Marine has also on several occasions availed himself of the new route in the despatch of stores for Cochin China. Everything forwarded has, however, to be transhipped *en route* from the sweet-water canal to the maritime canal.

The Government of India has adopted the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to send an exploring party to open out the commercial route from Bhamo on the Irrawaddy to Western China. The party will consist of Captain Sladen, our Agent at Mandalay, if he can be spared, on Rs. 1,200 a month, and an Engineer and Doctor familiar with Burmese on Rs. 1,000 a month each. It will be accompanied by an escort of a dozen sepoys, and be absent for five months. This is the oldest and most frequented commercial route. Leaving Bhamo it runs in a north-eastern direction to Talifoo, the present capital of Western Yunan, passing in its course over the Khakyen hills, then through a narrow belt of Shan States, and so reaching the border town of Yunan, Momien or Maington, whence by Yanchan, the centre of the trade in Western Yunan, it proceeds to Talifoo. The Mussulman Pansees have established their independence in Talifoo against the Chinese and the Khakyens also have seized more power. As all is now quiet it is our duty to re-establish the trade about which both Khakyens and Shans, who hold the passes, are most eager.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 12th Dec., 1867.

	S'ton & M'selles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.,	1,248
Barnet, Geo, and Co.,	996
Birley, Worthington and Co.,	290
Blain, Tate and Co.,	...
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.,	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.,	466
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.,	3,654
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.,	...
Brand, Monro and Co.,	2,375
Carter and Co.,	1,681
Chapman, King and Co.,	208
Coutts and Co.,	...
Cumine and Co.,	167
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	630
Gamwell, F. R.,	682
Gibb, Livingston and Co.,	848
Gilman and Co.,	1,154
Glover and Co.,	...
Gutschow and Co.,	237
Heard, Augustine, and Co.,	469
Hogg, Brothers,	963
Holdsworth, E.,	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.,	191
Jardine, Matheson and Co.,	1,137
Jarvie, John, and Co.,	397
Meynard and Co.,	113
Milsom and Tod,	688
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co.,	...
Overweg and Co.,	660
Petrocochino and Co.,	266
Pustau, Wm. and Co.,	604
Primrose and Co.,	690
Reiss and Co.,	611
Reme and Co.,	83
Rothwell, Love and Co.,	10
Russell and Co.,	854
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.,	642
Scheibler Matthai and Co.,	1,142
Shaw, Brothers and Co.,	577
Siemssen and Co.,	367
Skeggs and Co.,	1,026
Smith, J. M., and Co.,	80
Textor and Co.,	1,356
Theric and Co.,	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.,	36
Trautmann and Co.,	190
Turner and Co.,	30
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.,	20
White, F. G.,	63
Miscellaneous	895
Total Bales	29,257

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FRAUD.
No. 2.
ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
Selling Spurious Articles
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,
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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			250,097.42	196.68	3.09	250,797.09	1,663.83	329.20	19,488.19	2,968.59	1,073.06	7,693.32	15,031.65	48,247.81
Tyburnia	Dec. 7	London	4,879.67	..	..	4,879.67	731.50	..	1,208.97	458.81	87.67	384.51	871.87	3,743.33
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	264,477.09	196.68	3.09	264,676.76	2,395.33	329.20	20,697.16	3,427.40	1,160.73	8,077.83	15,903.52	51,991.14

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	22.12	24,347.23	4,267.72	380.52	2,073.76	5,097.73	6,164.74	42,283.82
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	22.12	24,347.23	4,267.72	380.52	2,073.76	5,097.73	6,164.74	42,283.82

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,134.44	253.00	259.13	..	99.01	2,839.66
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,134.44	253.00	259.13	..	99.01	2,839.66

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	21069	6162	278	387	27896	4042	32038
Since	604	126	23	49	802	546	1348
Total	21673	6288	301	436	28698	4588	33386

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	290.00	9,436.80	..	..	4,694.45	..	..	14,777.65
Malvina	Dec. 7	..	..	..	90.00	..	..	..	..	..	90.00
Fuai-Yama	,, 7	..	..	..	98.30	..	..	..	..	..	98.30
Glenshee	,, 12	..	..	..	302.65	..	..	..	..	..	302.65
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		92.40	..	290.00	9,927.75	..	..	4,694.45	..	..	15,268.60

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	50	50.00	75	90.00	25	30.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50	50.00	75	90.00	25	30.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	49½	49.50	90	108.00	50	67.20	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	96½	96.50	101½	101.50	148	148.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	143.00	10	10.00	499	499.00
Patna	..	..	1	1.20	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	39.43	..	..	37	41.83
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96½	96.50	102½	102.70	149	149.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	182.43	10	10.00	536	540.83

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

IMPORTS.

THERE is no mail news since our issue of the 9th, and commercial matters have been very quiet. The arrivals from Europe have consisted of the *Annie Braginton* from Newport on the 11th, the *Assyrian* from Cardiff, 13th, with Coals, the *Beemah*, 13th, from London with general cargo. The two latter vessels have made pretty equal passages, but the *Annie Braginton* which left Wales on the 1st June, came in only two days before the *Assyrian* which left on the 2nd August. The crews of several coal laden vessels lately arrived have been suffering severely from scurvy. The report to which we alluded on the 9th, relative to the appointment of the Hon'ble A. Burlingame as ambassador from China to the Courts of Europe and America is confirmed. February is named as the time when the ambassador and suite will leave China. Admiral Sir Harry Keppel and squadron would start from Nagasaki for Hiogo and Osaka on the 11th.

SOFT GOODS.—The arrival of the *Beemah* has further increased supplies, which, with the closing of the Northern markets and the approach of Chinese New Year, contributes to the general stagnation of business and to weaken prices; rates for 7 lbs. Eagle Chop are now Tls. 2.30 per piece, and for 8¼ lbs. ordinary to best Tls. 2.45 to 2.53 per piece. In other Goods there is no change to notice.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON, 25,000 bundles ordinary specification have been disposed of since our last at 2.60 *a* 2.70 per picul, but for good assortments landed T. 3.20 could be obtained.

COALS.—The market is now well stocked with Coal from Great Britain, and prices have in consequence fallen, but there are few if any transactions, purchasers being unwilling to operate at present quotations. Australian cargoes are cleared from the ships and the market is firm at Tls. 9.50 to arrive, other descriptions are without transactions.

Cardiff,	per ton	.....(Nominal)	Tls.	13.00	from ship.
North Wales	,,	..... do.	,,	13.00	,,
English	,,	..... do.	,,	12.00	,,
Anthracite	,,	..... do.	,,	13.00 *a* 14.00	,,
Sydney	,,	..... (Sales to arrive)	,,	9.50	,,
Japan	,,	.....(Nominal)	,,	6.50	
Formosa	,,	..... do.	,,	6.00	

SUGAR—Still continues depressed, but as this article is largely consumed for the festivities of the Chinese New Year, some improvement may be looked for.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No transactions worthy of note.

LAND, HOUSES AND SHARES.—Little doing. A good Property at Hankow is advertised for sale on the 20th, and some Shares in both the English and French Gas Companies will be offered after that sale.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.30 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.2.5	to	2.3.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.3.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
60 ,,	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
64 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
66 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.1.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds...	,,	.....	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	.....	,,	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds...	,,	3.7.0	,,	4.7.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7. lbs.	,,	1.5.0	,,	2.1.5
8 to 8·4 lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	℔ doz.	0.7.0	,,	0.7.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.7.0	,,	5.5.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.7.5	,,	2.0.0
Blue	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.7.5
Brown	,,	2.4.0	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.....	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.1	,,	0.2.3
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.7
26 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	,,	.....
S S	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.5.0
S S S	,,	10.0.0	,,	11.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	6.8.0	,,	6.9.0
Assorted	,,	6.8.0	,,	7.0.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.5.0	,,	12.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds....	,,	5.0.0	,,	9.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.2.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	3.1.0	,,	3.2.0
Hoop	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Flat and Round	,,	2.7.5	,,	2.8.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.0.0	to	5.2.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	6.0.0	,,	6.5.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	,,	.....
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.2.0	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	5.0.0	,,	5.5.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.2.0	,,	5.4.0
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
Singapore	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.5.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.1.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
Malabar	,,	11.0.0	,,	12.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang ...	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	18.0.0	,,	18.6.0
Malacca	,,	18.7.0	,,	18.8.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon ...	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	.....	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.6.0
Formosa	,,	2.4.0	,,	3.0.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Swatow	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.6.0
Canton	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.2.0
Manila	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair...	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	12.0.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite.....	,,	13.0.0	,,	14.0.0
Sydney	,,	9.5.0	,,	.....
Japan	,,	6.0.0	,,	7.0.0

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—A large business, considering the lateness of the season and the undesirable character of the stock on offer, has been done in Congous since the mail, the reported settlements (and several teas have been taken that are not yet in the book) amounting to

400 chs.	Oopack at	.....Tls. 21½	=	1s. 3d.
5,800 ,,	Oonam at	..... ,, 16¾ *a* 18¾	=	1s. 0½d. *a* 1s. 1½d.
3,800 ,,	Ningchow at	..... ,, 19 *a* 21½	=	1s. 1¼d. *a* 1s. 3d.
10,000 chests.				

The above settlements, with those unreported, having so far cleared the market that not more than 10,000 chests remain in stock. The majority of the purchases show an advance of nearly one tael on last mail's rates, laying down the teas at two or three pence per lb. above last London quotations for similar teas; and the stock at home is not deficient in teas of this class. The *Tyburnia* has sailed for London with 650,623 lbs. Black, and 401,577 lbs. Green Teas.

GREEN TEAS.—In these a steady business has been done, but a larger proportion than usual of the settlements have been for England. The total sales, as reported, comprise—

10,800 half-chests	Moyune,	at Tls. 36	*a* 43.
3,200 ,,	Fychow,	at Tls. 26½	*a* 33½.
4,000 ,,	Teenkai,	at Tls. 39	*a* 41.
18,000 half-chests.			

The speedy reduction of the stock (which comprises now not more than 24,000 half-chests) has made holders of these kinds very firm, and some of the settlements show an advance of one to two taels on last mail's rates. There are now not more than 3,000 half-chests fine tea in the stock, and our anticipations of a short supply are being realised. Even at the high rates current, the well-bought teas show a good margin on London sales by the last mail.

SILK.—The settlements since last mail amount to 100 bales at previous rates, but if buyers would hold off for a little time, rates would certainly be much lower, as the silkmen are willing to accept them, though not caring to do much business until after the arrival of the incoming mail.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Only a few private bills have been sold since the departure of the mail, at 6s. 1d. Mexican Dollars are rather higher, being quoted 73.30.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10¾d.	per Tael
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0¼d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1d. *a* 6s. 0¾d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 1½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.67½.	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.70	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 301 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 300 ,, ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		28 ,, ,,	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.3.0.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75.2.0.
COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

TIENTSIN, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

IMPORTS.

GREY SHIRTINGS,—				
7 lb.....per piece	Tls.	2.2.0		
8½ ,, ... ,,	,,	2.3.8	*a*	2.4.0
8¾ ,, ... ,,	,,	2.5.0		
9 ,, ... ,,	,,	2.6.0		
WHITE SHIRTINGS,—				
reed 56...per piece	Tls.	2.1.0		
,, 60... ,,	,,	2.2.0		
,, 64... ,,	,,	2.3.5		
,, 66... ,,	,,	2.4.5		
T-CLOTH, 24 yards,—				
6 lb.....per piece	Tls.	1.8.0		
7 lb..... ,,	,,	2.0.0		
7½ lb..... ,,	,,	2.2.0		
AMERICAN DRILLS,—				
40 yards.....per piece	Tls.	4.1.0	*a*	4.4.0
30 ,, ... ,,	,,	4.0.0		
ENGLISH DRILLS,—				
40 yards.....per piece	Tls.	3.8.0	*a*	4.0.0
30 ,, ... ,,	,,	2.0.0	*a*	3.4.0
WHITE SPOTS,..... ,,	,,	2.6.0		
DYED ,, ,,	,,	2.8.0		
WHITE BROCADES, ,,	,,	2.6.5		
DYED ,, ,,	,,	2.8.0		
TURKEY REDS,..... ,,	,,	2.6.0	*a*	3.1.0

SPANISH STRIPES,—				
assorted.....per yard	Tls.	0.5.5	*a*	0.6.0
Scarlet ..... ,,	,,	0.8.0		
CAMLETS, SS Scarlet per piece	,,	14.0.0		
assorted..... ,,	,,	11.2.0		
FIGURED ORLEANS, ,,	,,	3.7.0	*a*	4.0.0
Plain..... ,,	,,	3.6.0	*a*	4.0.0
LEAD, ...per picul	,,	5.5.0		
TIN PLATES, ...per box	,,	7.0.0		
STEEL, ... ,,	,,	4.8.0	*a*	5.2.0
WINDOW GLASS,... ,,	,,	2.6.0	*a*	3.4.0
SAPANWOOD, ...per picul	,,	2.1.0	*a*	2.7.0
SEAWEED,—				
Long.....per picul	Tls.	3.8.0	*a*	4.5.0
Cut ..... ,,	,,	5.0.0	*a*	5.5.0
PASSIETTE SEAWEED ,,	,,	1.8.0	*a*	2.0.0
GALLNUTS. ..... ,,	,,	7.0.0	*a*	7.5.0
MUSHROOMS,..... ,,	,,	28 0 0		
ISINGLASS, ... ,,	,,	43.0.0	*a*	48.0.0
CAMPHOR, ... ,,	,,	28.0.0		
OPIUM,—				
Malwa,.....per picul	Tls.	545.	*a*	555.0.0
Patna,..... ,,	,,	475.	*a*	485.0.0
Persian, ... ,,	,,	475.0.0		

EXPORTS.

COTTON.....per picul	Tls.	13.5.0	*a*	14.0.0
GOLD,.....per tael	,,	15.4.5		

HANKOW, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

IMPORTS.

GREY SHIRTINGS,—				
7 lbs.....per piece	Tls.	2.3.5	*a*	2.4.0
8¼ *a* 8½ lbs. ..... ,,	,,	2.5.5	*a*	2.6.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS,—				
56 to 60 reed, ... ,,	,,	2.3.0	*a*	2.4.0
64 to 66 ,, ... ,,	,,	2.6.0	*a*	2.7.0
T-CLOTHS,—6 lbs..... ,,	,,	1.6.0	*a*	1.9.0
7 ,, ... ,,	,,	2.0.0	*a*	2.2.5
8 ,, 36 in. ,,	,,	2.6.0	*a*	2.7.0
CAMLETS,—*SS* Asstd. ,,	,,	12.5.0	*a*	13.5.0
LONG ELLS,—				
H H Scarlet..... ,,	,,	6.8.0		
Assorted ... ,,	,,	6.8.0	*a*	7.1.0
LASTINGS,..... ,,	,,	12.2.0	*a*	12.8.0
MALWA,—New, ...per chest		530.	*a*	535.0.0
Old, ... ,,	,,	535.0.0		
PATNA,..... ,,	,,	490.	*a*	500.0.0
SUGAR,—White,.. ...per picul		5.0.0	*a*	6.3.0
Brown Canton ,,	,,	3.6.0	*a*	3.8.0
PEPPER,—Black ..... ,,	,,	2.7.0	*a*	3.3.0

EXPORTS.

OIL, Sow-you per Tub of 73 catties		4.5.0	*a*	5.0.0
,, Hong-hong-you 54 ,,		4.7.0		
,, Pa-tong-you,...per picul		4.8.0	*a*	5.0.0
TALLOW, per piece of 90 catties		8.8.0	*a*	9.2.0
WAX, ...per picul		250.0.0	*a*	280.0.0
TOBACCO,—Yellow ... ,,		25.0.0	*a*	38.0.0
Green ... ,,		38.0.0	*a*	40.0.0
HEMP,—Green ..... ,,		9.0.0	*a*	9 2.0
White ..... ,,		11.5.0	*a*	12 0.0

FREIGHT—To Shanghai Tls. 5 per ton of 40 feet cubic.

EXCHANGE—On Shanghai,

Bank rate sight 1½ per cent disct. } Demand
Private Paper 10 d.s. ... p. c. disct. } sight.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..	20	20	20	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	28	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation..	$125	125	180	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	47	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	55	,,
Hongque Wharf Co.....	1,000	1,000	51	,,
Shanghai Wharf Co.....	1,000	1,000	1	,,
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	900	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,..	50	50	0.75	,,
French Gas Co.....	50	50	40	,,
China Fire Insurance Co. ..	5,000	500	625	10 p.c.
North-Chin Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 7	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Dec. 6	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 7	Dragon	Br str	472	Carns	Tientsin	... 1	do	Glover and Co
... 7	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 4	do	Trautmann and Co
... 7	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	... 4	do	Glover and Co
... 7	Helen	Br baq	282	Law	Shields	June 2		P. O. & Co
... 8	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong v. Amoy	Dec. 2	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Courier	Russ str	490	Christensen	Nagasaki	... 4	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Anna Kimgall	Am sh	850	Williams	Fuchau	Nov. 14	Poles	Augustine Heard and Co
... 8	Midnight	Am sh	838	Brock	Fuchau	... 25	do	Olyphant and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec. 8	General	Russell and Co
... 10	Kiobenhavn	Dan baq	360	Holm	Hakodadi	Nov. 22	Sea Weed	Bull, Purdon and Co
... 10	John C. Munro	Br sh	775	Banistar	Fuchau	... 24	Poles	Borneo Company Limited
... 10	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	Dec. 8	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 10	Ashuelot	U.S. G. B.	.....	Febiger	Tientsin	... 7		
... 10	Simoda	Am sh	650	Crowell	Fuchau	Nov. 23	Poles	Olyphant and Co
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Dec. 9	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec. 10	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	... 8	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 11	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	... 5	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Annie Benriub	Br baq	421	McDougall	Newport	June 1	Coals	Order
... 11	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Hankow	Dec. 8	General	Russell and Co
... 12	Villy	Bre baq	270	Rohkar	Swatow	Nov. 28	do	Master
... 12	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	Dec. 8	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 12	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 13	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 10	General	Trautmann and Co
... 13	China	Prus str	648	Müller	Hankow	... 8	do	Olyphant and Co
... 13	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow	... 10	Sundries	Hall and Holtz
... 13	St. Helena	Dut sch	176		Keelung	Nov. 26	Coals	Master
... 13	Assyrian	Br sh	505	Mcarns	Cardiff	Aug. 2	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Anne Porter	Br bg	238	Irving	Nagasaki	Dec. 7	do	Holliday, Wise and Co
... 13	Western Chief	Br sh	750	Hill	Fuchau		Poles	Clausen and Co
... 13	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Cowan	Nagasaki		General	Glover and Co
... 13	Beemah	Br sh			London	July 5	do	
... 13	Cormorant	H. M. —	.....		Fuchau			

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec. 7	Maria Therese	Fr baq	302	Bonnefon	Hongkong	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 7	Malvina	Bre baq	234	Lenze	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 7	Prince Kung	Br str	125	Brown	Fuchau	Wax	Borntraeger and Co
... 8	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	General	Glover and Co
... 8	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 8	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 8	Forfait	H.I.M.S.	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	Taku		
... 9	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	Tyburnia	Br sh	961	Stephens	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 10	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Taku & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 11	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	H'kong & Canton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 11	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Brown	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 12	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 12	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlet	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 12	Glenshee	Br baq	317	Harris	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 13	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	Original	Borntraeger and Co
... 13	Prince Satzuma	Fr bg	235	Iribarren	Nagasaki	do	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 13	Ville de Grenade	Fr baq	269	Carrigue	Taiwan	do	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 13	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 14	Dragon	Br str	472	Carns	Fuchau		Glover and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
5 s	Manila	.....	Ryan	H. M. S.	4	70	48	Dec 6	Chefoo
4 s	Pearl	.....	Ross	H. M. S.	17	400	275	Nov 11	Nagasaki
4 p	Starling	.....	Dent	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	40	Nov 28	
2 s	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
H W	Vineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	400	360	Nov 12	Nagasaki
[illegible] s	Ashuelot	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 10	Tientsin

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
O U L	Confucius	Marseills	Chi str	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
G W	Courier	Christensen	Russ str	490	Dec 8	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
7 s	Duplex	Noel	Fr str	871	Dec 5	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
A H W	Erl King	Pinel	Br str	1044	Dec 11	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	16th instant
7 p	Feeyuen	McCauslin	Am str	229	Nov 24	Fuchau			
3 p	Haya Maro	Carnes	Br str	344	Nov 26	Tientsin	Textor and Co	N'saki, Y'hama, &c.	15th instant
7 s	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Dec 11	Hankow	Russell and Co		
F W	Manchu	Clark	Br str	803	Nov 26	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
K W	Osaka	Burdiss	Br str	417	Dec 10	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Sept 29	Put back	Russell and Co		
S S N D	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Dec 2	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
D G	Szechuen	Bisbee	Am str	554	Dec 12	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
S S N W	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	215	Dec 8	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D G	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Vulcan		Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Tonkadoo	Waratah	Robsin	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau			
7 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	209	Dec 2		Chinese Government		
	18 Steamers								

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 p	Anna Kimball	Williams	Am sh	850	Dec 8	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 c	Annie Bragiuton	MacDougall	Br baq	421	Dec 11	Newport	Order		
1 c	Chanticleer	Purdy	Br baq	392	Oct 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	London	Early
1 c	Chillingham	Dunn	Br sh		Dec 6	Shields	Hall & Holtz		
2 c	Cora Linn	Chant	Br baq	499	Dec 4	Fuchau	W. R. Adamson and Co		
1 c	Deux Frères	Gillard	Fr baq	377	Nov 23	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Dundonald	Kewley	Br sh	591	Nov 19	Sydney	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	16th instant
2 s	Emperor	Dudley	Br baq	370	Oct 4	Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 c	Eva	Kidd	Br baq	342	Nov 20	Swatow	Frazar and Co	New York	Cld. 13th inst
1 c	Francis	Pornet	Fr baq	322	Nov 25	Hakodadi	J. S. Baron	Fuchau	Immediately
4 c	Glenaros	Roberts	Br sh	679	Nov 22	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
D G	Guam	Page	Br bg	290	Nov 18	Rio de Janeiro	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Harlaw	Phillips	Br sh	894	Nov 18	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
6 s	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	Dec 7	Newcastle	P. & O. Co		
7 c	Hindoostan	Laughton	Br baq	479	Dec 6	Newcastle	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Homer	Rodgers	Br baq	538	Nov 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
U W	James Shepherd	Jean	Br sh	853	Dec 6	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
3 c	John Banks	Walters	Br sh	680	Nov 18	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
7 s	John C. Munro	Banistar	Br sh	775	Dec 10	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		
2 s	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br sch	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
1 c	Kiobenhavn	Holm	Dan baq	360	Dec 10	Hakodadi	Bull, Purdon and Co	Hakodadi	Immediately
U W	Mary	Townsend	Am sh		Dec 6	Cardiff			
1 p	Midnight	Brock	Am sh	838	Dec 8	Fuchau	Olyphant and Co		
1 c	Royal Diadem	Thomas	Br baq	474	Nov 30	Swansea	Borneo Company Limited		
4 c	Royal Minstrel	Andrews	Br baq	447	Nov 11	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Immediately
8 p	Salacia		Br baq	424	Oct 11	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
6 p	Siam	Thorndike	Bre baq	354	Sept 13	Newchwang	Master		
1 p	Simoda	Crowell	Am sh	650	Dec 10	Fuchau			
O L	Sir R. Abercrombie]	Anderson	Br sh		Dec 6	Cardiff	Hall & Holtz	Hiogo	Immediately
O D	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct. 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
O D	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Ta Lee	Davey	Br sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
3 c	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br sh	764	Oct 2	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
2 p	Vigil	Gilpen	Br sh	550	Oct 13	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Immediately.
1 c	Virgilia	Seuwer	Br baq	512	No 18	Newport	Little and Co	New York	Early
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
1 s	Willy	Rohkar	Bre baq	270	Dec 12	Swatow	Master		
1 p	Yeavering Belle	Perat	Br baq	350	Oct 6	Shields	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Immediately
	38 Vessels								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L	Euxine		British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII		British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Hodgeton	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCauslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Arrival.

November —, 1867.

Date	Vessels Name	Flag and Rig	Tonnage	Where from	Cargo	Consignees
Nov. 29	Johanna	Bre baq	238	Hongkong	General	Chinese

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary

The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— ,, S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— ,, Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— ,, Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— ,, Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— ,, Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— ,, Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— ,, Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L: Outside Limit.

WHARVES.

O U L	—Outside upper limits	Tonkadoo
M D	—Muirhead's Dock	Tonkadoo
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf	2 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf	2 s
K W	—Kroes Wharf	2 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings	3 s
S S N Co.W	—Wharf Hongque	5 s
A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf	5 s
O D	—Old Dock	6 s
H W	—Hunt's Wharf	7 s
T J	—Trautmann's Jetty	7 c
U W	—Union Wharf	7 s
N B D	—Nicholson & Boyd's Dock	7 p
F W	—Farnham's Wharf	7 s
D G	—Dent and Co.'s Godowns	8 s
G L J	—Gibb Livingston and Co.'s Jetty	9 s
S W	—Shanghai Wharf	9 p
S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock.	
O L L	—Outside lower limits.	

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